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DAILY REPORT

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KURANARI TELLS OF PLEA TO IRAN ON HOSTAGE ISSUE

OW261105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1101 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari told the Diet Wednesday Japan had asked Iran to help secure the release of foreign hostages in Lebanon. Kuranari, disclosing Japan's involvement for the first time, said the plea was made from a humanitarian point of view. The foreign minister denied, however, that Japan took the action at the request of the United States.

Kuranari said he had been unaware of secret U.S. arms sales to Iran and that Japan had received no prior notice on the matter. He was replying to Japan Socialist Party member Sanae Kubota at a session of the House of Councillors Audit Committee.

Wasuke Miyake, who heads the Foreign Ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau, told the same committee session that two Japanese emissaries visited Iran in August last year and in January. The emissaries delivered letters from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone calling for Iran's help in releasing the hostages, Miyake said.

WORD ON JANUARY GORBACHEV VISIT EXPECTED SOON

OW261217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo Nov. 26 KYODO -- Japanese Ambassador to Moscow Yasue Katori said Wednesday he expects an announcement soon on whether Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will visit Japan by the end of next January. Katori, back in Tokyo, temporarily, also told reporters at the Foreign Ministry he believes the timing of Gorbachev's Japan visit is not connected with a new U.S.-Soviet summit.

"Japan's invitation to Gorbachev to come here by the end of next January is still in effect. Considering the preparations necessary by Japan for the visit, the Soviet Union will soon send a reply to the invitation," Katori said.

He cited as reasons why the Soviets have not given a reply on the visits so far the fact that the state of East-West relations since the Reykjavik summit between Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan have not progressed as the Kremlin had expected and that Kremlin leaders are reviewing diplomatic policy. But he said he believes Gorbachev has a strong wish to come to Japan.

CALL FOR CHECKING U.S. 'NUCLEAR WAR MOVES'

SK241040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 24 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today calls for checking and frustrating the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war moves on the Korean peninsula.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists, brandishing nuclear weapons, are running wild in the maneuvers to provoke another war to realize their aggressive designs on the whole of Korea which they failed to achieve in the '50's, the author of the article says:

Having turned South Korea into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East, where more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of various types are deployed, they continue to introduce new nuclear weapons to increase their nuclear depots.

There are in South Korea 60 neutron bombs, the "devil's weapons" which are not deployed anywhere else in the world. Many "special demolition atomic bombs" are also found there.

The U.S. imperialists plan to introduce into South Korea "B-52" strategic bombers, ground-launched cruise missiles and "Pershing 2" medium-range missiles, which consist of "three pillars" of the U.S. strategic nuclear armed forces, and other new medium- and long-range nuclear weapons. They are building special nuclear storages in various places of South Korea including Kongju and Kunsan and recently announced that they would deploy "Lance" missiles in the frontline area along the military demarcation line.

The U.S. military bosses are making the provocation of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula a fait accompli. Reagan blared that "the use of nuclear weapons would not be ruled out in the event of contingency on the Korean peninsula" and U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger cried that "a nuclear attack would be made on North Korea".

Through their large-scale nuclear war exercises, the U.S. imperialists are hastening preparations to bring this into practice.

In deploying quantities of nuclear weapons various types in and around South Korea the U.S. imperialists are placing the northern half of the DPRK and other socialist countries in Asia within their firing range. This is intended to ignite a nuclear war in Korea and expand it into a global war.

Noting that due to the U.S. imperialists' reckless nuclear war schemes, a strained situation in which a war may break out any moment is prevailing in our country, the article continues:

It is a pressing task facing the nation today to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war provocation moves.

The U.S. imperialists claim that the nuclear weapons in South Korea are a means for "protecting" South Korea. This is nothing but a sophism to conceal their crime in turning South Korea into the largest nuclear forward base in the Far East.

The inviolable land of our country must never be made a theatre of war and none of our fellow countrymen must be a victim to the nuclear holocaust. At this critical moment decisive of the destiny of the nation, none of the Korean people who love the country and the nation should remain an on-looker to the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war moves.

The South Korean people should rise up resolutely and vigorously wage a more powerful struggle for national salvation to force the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and nuclear weapons out of South Korea and achieve the independence and democracy of society and the reunification of the country.

NODONG SINMUN REVIEWS SUCCESS OF BATMONH VISIT

SK240711 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2119 GMT 23 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 24 November Editorial: "A New Stage of Korea-Mongolia Friendship"]

[Text] An MPR party and state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, left Pyongyang on 21 November after concluding the visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Our people warmly received Comrade Jambyn Batmonh as the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Mongolian people and enthusiastically welcomed him. The waves of welcoming flowers overflowed on the streets of the capital and the cheers echoed in the welcoming mass rally were a vigorous demonstration of the friendship and unity forged between the Korean and Mongolian people on the road of struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism. They were also an expression of the firm determination to further strengthen and develop Korean-Mongolian friendship.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmonh deepened their comradely and intimate relationship and fraternal friendship and had talks and meetings on many occasions. At the talks and meetings, the leaders of the two countries discussed many matters of mutual concern and agreed on the matter of more broadly consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mongolia.

A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the MPR was concluded in Pyongyang this time. With the conclusion of this treaty, it has become possible to codify the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, the governments, and the people of the two countries of Korea and Mongolia. The conclusion of the treaty was a reflection of the will and desire of the people of the two countries of Korea and Mongolia to more extensively develop the friendly and cooperative relations of the two countries in all fields -- political, economic, and cultural. An agreement of cultural and scientific cooperation was also concluded between the governments of the two countries this time.

The visit of esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmonh to our country this time was not only an actual proof of the solidness of friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Mongolian people, but was also an epochal event to strengthen and develop anew these relations. The visit of esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmonh also contributed to strengthening unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has indicated: Korea and Mongolia alike are socialist countries located in Asia, and the people of our two countries have strengthened and developed their friendly and cooperative relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Korean and Mongolian people have waged the joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism since long ago. In this course, the people of the two countries have forged firm ties of friendship and constantly consolidated and developed them.

Due to the desire of the people of the two countries to support and cooperate with each other in the revolution and construction and due to the common interests of the two countries as socialist countries in Asia in the matters taking place in this region, the friendly relations of the two countries have favorably and constantly developed and are today enjoying the flowering era of the relations. In this course, the historic tradition of the joint struggle of the people of the two countries against imperialism has been established.

The fraternal Mongolian people provided sincere assistance to our people during the fatherland liberation war and in the postwar rehabilitation period. During these periods, the people of the two countries strengthened exchange and cooperation between them and registered proud successes in socialist construction. Mongolia is a country which has won victory in the people's revolution. The victory in the people's revolution and the founding of the MPR have opened a bright prospect in the struggle of the Mongolian people for creating a new life. The severe feudal yoke, the medieval backwardness, and the repeated activities of the domestic and external counter-revolutionary forces blocked the struggle of the Mongolian people who turned out to implement their historic task of switching from the feudal society directly to socialism. However, through the protracted and arduous struggle under the leadership of the MPRP, the Mongolian people successfully carried out the democratic revolution and the task of building the foundation of socialism. Thus, they have changed their country, once a backward stock farming country, into a socialist agricultural and industrial state. During the past 60 odd years, in Mongolia, a great social change has taken place and the appearance of the country has completely changed.

The 19th MPRP Congress held last May was another important turning point in the Mongolian people's struggle for socialist construction. The congress set forth a prospective target to more firmly establish the material and technological foundations of socialism and to build the country into a socialist industrial and agricultural state.

Firmly rallied around the MPRP with a firm faith and courage, the Mongolian people are vigorously struggling to implement the decision of their party and to carry out the Eighth 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The leading and guiding role in the revolution and construction have been further enhanced, and the political zeal and creative positiveness of the working people have been further displayed in socialist construction. The successes attained by the Mongolian people in their economic construction this year, the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, show that they can achieve, without fail, the party program of outstandingly implementing the decision of the 19th party congress and changing their country into a socialist industrial and agricultural state.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes attained by the fraternal Mongolian people in socialist construction and wish them greater success in the struggle to implement the decision of the 19th party congress.

By embodying the immortal chuche idea under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have built a socialist independent and sovereign state. At the same time, today, they are vigorously struggling to fulfill the 10 major prospective targets and to expedite the complete victory of socialism under the banner of the three revolutions.

While visiting our country, Comrade Jambyn Batmonh toured many places and highly appreciated the brilliant successes attained by our people in the revolution and construction, while encouraging our people. The daily expanding and developing exchange and cooperation between the two countries have been greatly conducive to socialist construction in the two countries. The success attained by Korea and Mongolia in socialist construction has contributed to consolidating the position of socialism in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korean and Mongolian people alike love peace. During the period of the visit of the MPR party and state delegation to our country, the stand of the parties and people of the two countries to struggle for peace in Asia and the rest of the world was fully expressed. The Mongolian party and people have made active efforts to preserve and defend peace and security in Asia and the Pacific and to make Asia a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation. The Korean people have fully supported such stand and efforts of the Mongolian party and people. Achieving peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification has become an urgent problem in eliminating the danger of a new global war, a thermonuclear war, and ensuring peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

South Korea is the most dangerous area of a nuclear war. Because of the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, a tense situation, in which a nuclear war may break out at any moment, has been created on the Korean peninsula today. Proceeding from their lofty sense of responsibility for peace in Asia and the rest of the world, our party and the government of the Republic have advanced active proposals and initiatives to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to resolve the reunification question of Korea independently and peacefully and have made all possible efforts for their realization. These efforts of ours have won unanimous support from the peace-loving people of the world.

The Mongolian people, intimate revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers, have always and actively supported our people's struggle for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification. While visiting our country, Comrade Jambyn Batmonh reaffirmed many times that the Mongolian party, government, and people will firmly support our peace-loving initiatives and will invariably stand at the side of the Korean people for national reunification.

The current visit to our country of the MPR party and state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh has achieved outstanding successes. Our people rejoice very much over this.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmonh have provided a firm guarantee for Korea-Mongolia friendship through their historic meeting this time. Based on this, the friendship between Korea and Mongolia will demonstrate great vitality and further develop as time passes.

NODONG SINMUN ON DETENTE IN KOREA, ASIA

SK260345 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2121 GMT 25 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 26 November special article: "Detente in Asia and on the Korean Peninsula Is an Urgent Demand of the Times"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Easing the strained situation prevailing in Asia and on the Korean peninsula is very important in defending world peace and security. This teaching of the great leader elucidates mutual relations between the struggle to defend world peace and the struggle to ease tension in Asia and on the Korean peninsula and indicates important ways for opposing war and defending world peace and security.

Today, mankind is assigned the solemn task of averting a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and of defending world peace and security. Because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, the strained international situation is aggravated daily and world peace and security is faced with a grave threat. Now when the world is on the crossroads of peace and war, easing tension in Asia and on the Korean peninsula is rising as a very important demand for defending world peace and security. Above all, this is connected with the fact that the situation in Asia and on the Korean peninsula is very acute.

The U.S. imperialists are spurring the provocation of a new war, massing a great number of aggressive armed forces in Asia and on the Korean peninsula. According to data, the number of aggressive military forces which the U.S. imperialists now station in Asia reaches 195,500. This is 7,000 more than the 1984 figure. Some 200 U.S. warships, including aircraft carriers, cruisers, and submarines, are massed in Asia and the Pacific. The hard-core unit of these warships is the U.S. 7th Fleet. This fleet, which sails the Pacific and Indian Oceans, adopts a vast area of Asia as its operational area. The U.S. imperialists have already deployed some 1,700 tactical nuclear weapons in Asia. In particular, they are turning South Korea into the most dangerous source of nuclear war in Asia and into the largest forward nuclear base in the Far East. Some 1,100 nuclear weapons, which account for more than half of the nuclear weapons deployed in Asia, are deployed in South Korea. Also, the U.S. imperialists have introduced as many as some 70 neutron bombs into South Korea. They are stationing tens of thousands of their forces of aggression in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists have built some 200 military bases in South Korea. Over the past several years, they have increased the number of U.S. imperialist troops occupying South Korea by as many as 4,500. All of South Korea is covered with up-to-date murderous weapons. Not content with this, the U.S. imperialists have recently announced that they will deploy Lance missiles, which are capable of carrying nuclear warheads, in South Korea for actual war. With the Korean peninsula as an axis, the U.S. imperialists are deploying a great number of strategic nuclear weapons in Asia. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are scheming for a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, putting many socialist countries in Asia as well as the northern half of the Republic within range.

In addition, the U.S. imperialists are further aggravating the strained situation, waging various types of military exercises in Asia and on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. imperialists have conducted such power-reeking war exercises as "Global Shield" and "Rimpac" every year in the Pacific. These war exercises are preliminary nuclear drills simulating a global-scale nuclear war.

What is noteworthy in Asia is that the U.S. imperialists are trying to kindle the light of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula by all means [kiohui]. This is shown well by the fact that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise has been escalated and has reached an extremely grave stage at present.

Having changed their past strategy of frontal defense into a strategy of pre-emptive nuclear attack and enhancing this strategy, the U.S. imperialists are even inveigling the Japanese militarists into the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and even less disguisedly committing maneuvers to concoct a triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. As part of these maneuvers, the U.S. imperialists have also constantly waged U.S.-Japanese joint military exercises in the vicinity of the Korean peninsula. Under these circumstances, the most acute strained situation, in which war may break out at any moment, is being created in this region.

With the strained situation prevailing in Asia and on the Korean peninsula intact, world peace cannot be guaranteed. Only when the tense situation is eased in this region can world peace security be maintained. Another reason why easing the strained situation prevailing in Asia and on the Korean peninsula is rising as an urgent demand at present is connected with the fact that the U.S. imperialists are trying to realize their wild ambition for world supremacy with this region as their stepping stone. World supremacy is the unvarying ambition of the U.S. imperialists. To realize this wild ambition, the U.S. imperialists give great strategic significance to Asia and the Korean peninsula. The U.S. imperialists view Asia and the Korean peninsula as a major military strategic stronghold to carry out their global strategy. This is because Asia and the Korean peninsula are located in a very important position.

The U.S. reactionary ruling circles, including warmaniac Dulles, once clamored: if it fails to grip Asia in its hand, the United States will lose the world. Only when it grasps the dagger of Korea can it freely cut off and possess the Asian continent. This shows that the U.S. imperialists view Asia, and Korea in Particular, as very important in performing their global strategy.

Since the present U.S. administration emerged, its aggressive nature has been further brought to light. The U.S. ruling circles with Reagan as their boss are prattling that the first-priority task of the United States is to perform its strategy toward Asia, stating that the basic direction of U.S. policy at present is being reset to Asia. This openly exposes the attempt of the U.S. imperialists to bring the focus of their world strategy to Asia. The ulterior motive of the U.S. imperialists' policy of viewing Asia as important lies in firmly establishing their supremacy over this region and, furthermore, in realizing their wild ambition for world supremacy with this region as a stepping stone. As a result of the U.S. imperialists' policy of viewing Asia as important, the touch-and-go situation in which war may break out in Asia and particularly on the Korean peninsula at any moment is being created at present.

Under the conditions in which an acute strained situation continues to prevail on the Korean peninsula, war may break out in this region and it may expand into a global war if it breaks out. Therefore, only when the strained situation is eased on the Korean peninsula and peace and security are achieved can the peace-loving people in Asia and the world live peacefully. Today, when the tense situation is becoming aggravated as never before in Asia and on the Korean peninsula due to the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers, it is very important to struggle to prevent the aggravation of the strained situation.

First of all, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and their murderous weapons in Asia and on the Korean peninsula must be withdrawn and their aggression-oriented military bases must be removed in order to relax the strained situation in this region. In particular, the U.S. imperialists must withdraw from Korea. Only then can the root cause of aggravating the strained situation be removed. The U.S. troops occupying the Korean peninsula and the military bases and nuclear weapons there are constantly creating the danger of nuclear war. It is also important to actively struggle to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone in order to ease the tense situation in Asia and on the Korean peninsula. The movement to create a nuclear-free, peace zone is a just movement of the popular masses to pioneer an independent and creative life by opposing the war policy of the imperialist forces of aggression, which obstruct the independent development of our era, and by maintaining peace and security.

This movement is developing into a broad campaign in which countless people in Northeast Asia, the Indian Ocean, and other regions are taking part. This totally complies with the demands of the situation prevailing in this area.

Our party and the government of the Republic have already set forth, on many occasions, numerous reasonable and constructive proposals to ease tension in Asia and on the Korean peninsula and defend peace. This year alone, we have decided to suspend military exercises to ease the strained situation and have put forward various peace proposals and initiatives, including the proposal to hold talks between those in the military authority and the proposal to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

Our proposal for talks between those in military authority is aimed at taking measures of detente in the military field in order to ease the strained situation at talks between those concerned in the North and South who are directly responsible for easing the situation of military tension on the Korean peninsula and who have substantial power to solve this question. This proposal is an epochal overture which makes it possible to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula, remove the danger of nuclear war, and, furthermore, contribute to the cause of peace in Asia and the world. Also, suspending military exercises is an essential condition for relaxing the strained situation and successfully defending peace and security. A military exercise, a demonstration of power, cannot be compatible with the atmosphere of peace and security. Despite the tense situation on the Korean peninsula, we even took the epochal measure of taking some 150,000 KPA soldiers away from the front and posts, and sending them to socialist construction sites.

However, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have refused to accept all of our peace proposals and initiatives. There cannot be any reason or ground for them to turn away from our peace-loving proposals. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must immediately respond to our peace proposals without making any preposterous excuse. When the people of Asia, which has over half of the world's population, a vast area of land, and enormous resources and economic potentials, rise up in fulfilling their responsibility for and role of being the masters of the times, they can successfully smash the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists in this region. This will result in removing one of the most dangerous sources of war in the world and effecting a great advance in maintaining world peace and security.

KPA SOLDIERS DENOUNCE U.S. WAR PREPARATIONS

SK251034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA) -- Soldiers of the Korean People's Army denounced the U.S. imperialists who, having converted South Korea into the largest nuclear depot in the Far East, announced recently their plan to ship "lance" missiles into South Korea and are stepping up nuclear war preparations at an accelerated pace.

Colonel Song Tu-pyo who went to a tideland construction site according to the peaceful step of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army, stated: The U.S. imperialists are maliciously slandering our peace step for a massive participation of KPA soldiers in a peaceful construction as a "camouflaged peace offensive." This is a dastardly ruse to justify their own heinous moves for the provocation of a dangerous nuclear war.

Nothing can justify the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a thermonuclear war with South Korea as a forward base.

Gone is the day when they could attain their aggressive aims by threatening other peoples with the nuclear stick. They should promptly give up their criminal moves to start a nuclear war and respond to our peace proposal without delay.

Sergeant Major Chon Mun-sik working at the construction site of a gigantic chemical fibre production base after leaving his frontline post said: The U.S. imperialists answered our peace proposal with war exercises and the reinforcement of nuclear forces. This is an intolerable challenge to our peaceful efforts.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group, undergoing a serious crisis, isolated within and without, scheme to save the situation by igniting a nuclear war. But this cannot be a remedy to their crisis today.

If the U.S. imperialists continue along the road to a nuclear war, not heeding the unanimous demands of our people and the world's peaceloving people, only destruction is in store for them.

'PEACE DAM' PLANNED TO COUNTER NORTH'S DAM

SK260320 Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 26 (YONHAP) -- South Korea has decided to build a "peace dam" to counterbalance the massive Kungangsan dam being built by North Korea near the demilitarized zone separating the two Koreas, the Seoul government announced Wednesday. "The government has decided to build a sufficiently effective counterdam across the upper reaches of the Pukhan-gang river south of the DMZ as a rightful means of national self-defense against the 'terrifying threat posed by the North Korean project,'" the announcement said. The announcement, issued jointly by the ministers of defense, construction, culture and information and national unification, followed repeated calls made in recent weeks by South Korea to discontinue the dam project.

The government has pointed out that despite the professed objective of constructing a hydroelectric power station, ulterior military motives are behind the northern dam project. The dam project is, in fact, designed to secure a weapon for waging a horrible water offensive against the South, according to the joint statement. It has also asserted that if the dam were to collapse or let loose, it would cause a horrendous disaster, since torrents of water would run southwestward through Seoul, into the Yellow Sea.

"North Korea, however, keeps turning a deaf ear to the domestic and international censure and is pressing ahead with the dam project even at this very moment," the ministers continued. "Keeping a total silence on the project, they are brazenly mounting a campaign of disinformation, alleging that the Republic is slandering them on this matter." They said that since the counterproject requires great investments, the government has already begun to make necessary preparations, including engineering studies and raising necessary funds.

In the joint statement, the four ministers also appealed to North Korea to immediately halt work on the dam project. If Pyongyang complies with the appeal, they said, Seoul is "ready to earnestly discuss with them all issues involved in the utilization of the resources of rivers flowing through the territories of both South and North Korea." Following the announcement, the four ministers said in a news conference that the "peace dam" will be constructed at a site south of the buffer zone and that it would minimize damage in case the North Korean dam is "let loose."

The South Korean dam, which will be 190 to 200 meters high and 1,100 meters long, will be capable of containing the maximum volume of water that could be held, and released, by the Kungangsan dam, they said. It would take eight to nine years for completion of the dam, which would cost an estimated 600 billion won (682 million U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 870 won). The ministers also said that the "peace dam" would neutralize any North Korean provocation against the South through a "water offensive" by creating a serious backlash in case North Korea were to destroy its dam.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED IN ROK-JAPAN TRADE TALKS

SK260245 Seoul Yonhap in English 0227 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 26 (YONHAP) -- South Korean and Japanese officials failed to reach substantial agreement on how to correct the chronic trade imbalance between their two countries at the 19th Korea-Japan trade talks, held here Nov. 24-25.

The Korean side demanded that Japan lower tariffs on 57 Korean-made industrial and agricultural products to less than 10 percent, the level applied to Korean-made products by the European community, a Korean Foreign Ministry source said Wednesday. Although the Japanese delegates "positively acknowledged" Korea's demand for tariff cuts on Korean products entering the Japanese market, they did not make any commitment on that matter. Japan currently imposes tariffs of up to 20 percent on the 57 Korean products.

The Korean side made 11 proposals on ways to reduce Korea's mounting trade deficit with Japan, including expansion of Japan's generalized system of preferences [GSP] benefits for Korean products, beginning next April when it is scheduled to make GSP revisions. Korea's deficit in its trade with Japan is expected to reach 6 billion U.S. dollars this year. The Korean officials also demanded that Japan ease non-tariff trade barriers, including complicated administrative procedures, which keep idle Korean export products at warehouses for long periods of time, and that Japan exempt from quality inspections Korean-made miscellaneous goods and some machinery products that pass through Korean inspection organizations.

The two sides responded positively to a proposal that the Korean and Japanese construction ministers hold an annual conference in order to expedite bilateral cooperation in the field of construction.

Points made in the two-day meeting about balancing bilateral trade will be presented at the annual Korean-Japanese ministerial conference, scheduled for Dec. 5-6 in Tokyo, in an effort to develop package solutions, the source said. The 20th Korean-Japanese trade talks will take place in Tokyo at a convenient time next year.

OPPOSITION PARTY RALLY PREPARATIONS CONTINUE

Site Changed

SK260052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Nov 86 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The planned site of a mass rally of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] was changed overnight after party lawmakers had an argument with Seoul Mayor Yom Po-hyon over whether the party could use Yoido Plaza as the rally site Monday.

The choice of a former high school ground in the heart of Seoul was strongly requested by the "Tonggyodong" faction led by Kim Tae-chung.

Leading members of the intra-party faction shared the view in a meeting Monday night that "we might as well give up the rally if we have no other alternative but the Yoido Plaza as the rally site."

So, Kim Tae-chung strongly demanded the change during a meeting with NDP head Yi Min-u and Kim Yong-sam held at Kim Yong-sam's house yesterday morning.

However, followers of Kim Yong-sam, who earlier chose Yoido Plaza, claimed that the result would be the same wherever the rally is held, if the government is determined to prevent the rally.

Leaders Fail To Compromise

SK251153 Seoul YONHAP in English 1028 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 25 (YONHAP) -- Leaders of South Korea's three major political parties Tuesday met in the National Assembly to discuss political and national security affairs, but they failed to reach a compromise over the issue of a mass outdoor rally planned on Saturday by the main opposition party. The three leaders were briefed, by Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Construction Minister Yi Kyu-ho, on the government's measures to counter North Korea's "catastrophic" Mt. Kungang dam project and its recent disinformation scheme concerning North Korean leader Kim Il-song's reported death.

Participants in the meeting, sponsored by Speaker of the National Assembly Yi Chae-hyung, were No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, and Yi Man-sup, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party.

The leaders shared the view that the government should provide the countermeasures as soon as possible in order to relieve the people of anxiety over the North Korean dam project. They also stressed the need to converge national strength to an extent that North Korea will be forced to attend the table to dialogue with the South, noting the government should also make efforts to urge concerned international organizations to pressure Pyongyang into suspending the dam project.

At the meeting, Prime Minister No called on the opposition party to suspend the scheduled rally on grounds that the rally might lead North Korea into misreading the situations in Seoul if impure elements intervened in the rally to cause riots and violence.

Chairman No Tae-u of the ruling party also expressed grave concern that the rally, if it were enforced as scheduled, would cause more serious violence and unrest than the May 3 rally at Incheon, the provincial western port city. The Incheon rally was organized by the main opposition party.

President Yi Min-u of the main opposition party, however, made it clear that his party will hold the rally as scheduled, while pledging that the opposition group would exert utmost effort to prevent the rally from being held in disorder and violence. Meanwhile, President Yi Man-sup of the minor opposition party, said that there remains a need to discuss proposal made by the main opposition party for selective plebiscite for the constitutional amendment. He also called for earlier resumption of the constitutional committee of the National Assembly and for extension of the deadline for the ad hoc committee's activity, which is due to expire Dec. 18.

Police To Block Rally

SK260047 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Police said yesterday that they will use every available means to block the "illegal" mass rally planned by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party in Seoul Saturday.

A police spokesman said that opposition lawmakers and dissident figures will be requested to stay home. If they defy the request and attempt to attend the rally, he said that they will be confined to their homes or blocked by police cordons to be set up at the rally site.

The spokesman also said that police will do everything in their power to keep student radicals from attending the rally. He said that roughly 30,000 policemen will be mobilized to thwart the outdoor rally which police have labled as "illegal."

An official letter sent by Seoul police chief Yi Yong-chang to NKDP president Yi Min-u yesterday warned that police will take all "preemptive measures" in connection with the gathering.

In the letter, Yi said it had obtained intelligence reports that "some radical leftist elements were planning to hurl home-made bombs at the rally crowds, burn themselves to death, occupy or burn public facilities in their attempt to instigate a popular revolt."

Police formally asked the opposition party president to call off the rally saying that the rally is illegal because the NKDP did not receive an official permission.

Members of the radical student group "Aetunyon" have already urging high school students to attend the rally by scattering a large number of leaflets at secondary schools. "Aetunyon" was blamed for spearheading the four-day seizure of Konguk University buildings late last month.

"They even scattered printed materials with impure contents to some residential districts under the cover of darkness," police said.

Police also said leftist elements may take advantage of the Saturday rally to promote their subversive plots. "Extreme violence might erupt in the wake of the rally, if it is conducted as scheduled, as witnessed in Inchon on May 3," police said.

The Inchon violence, occurred on the occasion of an NKDP rally, left 327 students and police injured. Property damages ran as high as 200 million won, according to police.

Police added that it appears certain that radical figures might attempt to commit extreme violence this time again.

House Arrest for Kim Tae-chung

HK260344 Hong Kong AFP in English 0322 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov 26 (AFP) -- South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung was put under house arrest Wednesday, with hundreds of riot police deployed around Mr Kim's house in western Seoul, his aides said. Meanwhile, police cordoned off the headquarters of the Institute for Research of Democratic Constitutional Politics, a dissident group of Kim's followers, as the institute moved to launch a branch office in Kyongki province near Seoul Wednesday morning. The 61-year-old opposition politician has been placed under house arrest 38 times since he returned home in February last year after two years of self-exile in the United States.

Two members of the institute were taken away by police and an advisor of the institute was also placed under house arrest, his aides said. Several hundred members of the institute were blocked by police from entering into the headquarters in downtown Seoul.

Although Kim has been placed under house arrest which seldom lasted for more than 24 hours in the past, Kim's aides did not rule out the possibility that Kim might be restricted to his home until November 29 to prevent him from participating in a massive rally planned by the opposition party.

Despite repeated government warnings, the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) has decided to go ahead with the rally aimed at pressing the government for a national referendum to decide the form of the next government to be set up after President Chon Tu-hwan fulfills his pledge to step down early 1988. President Chon's ruling Democratic Justice Party has put forward a parliamentary cabinet system, putting into emasse [as received] a parliamentary committee set up to change the constitution to bring about greater democracy to the country.

Meanwhile, police Tuesday night raided a printing shop and seized 120,000 copies of a leaflet and the copper plate announcing the scheduled rally. They also searched offices of Christian Students' Association and Christian Youth Conference in the National Council of Churches building in eastern Seoul and seized anti-government leaflets. Police have said some 260 people including opposition and dissident leaders and radical students would be put under house arrest Saturday to prevent them from attending the rally. They said some 30,000 police forces would be mobilized to stop the rally after the opposition rejected the government's call to cancel it. The authorities have said the rally would end in "extreme violence" like the opposition rally in Inchon last May. Up to 10,000 dissident students and workers rioted in the western port city, some 40 kilometres (25 miles) west of Seoul before the rally, compelling the opposition to call off the rally. Dissident students have been urging fellow students and even high school attendatns to turn out at the rally, said the police, and radical "leftist" students have been preparing home-made bombs and petrol bombs.

UNEN CITED ON TSAGAANLHAMYN DUGERSUREN FUNERAL

OW260002 Ulaabaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 25 Nov 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Nov (MONTSAME) -- Today's UNEN carries a report on the ceremony held here to lay to his final rest Tsagaanlhamyn Dugersuren, veteran of revolutionary struggle and one of the senior MPR party and state figures.

Leaders Attend Funeral

OW260046 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1438 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Nov (MONTSAME) -- [Passage indistinct] eight times a deputy (?and) three time member of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural.

In 1954 he was elected (?chairman) of the MPR People's Great Hural.

(?The bier with the body of) the deceased was placed in the hall of the capital's [passage indistinct] MPRP Central Committee, the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and MPR Council of Ministers, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, the MRYL Central Committee, the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the MPR Ministry of People's Education, the MPR Ministry of Light and Food Industry, the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, and the Ulaanbaatar City Hural Executive Administration.

MPR party and government leaders Comrades J. Batmonh, D. Sodnom, B. Altangerel, (?D. Molomjamts), T. Namsray, T. Ragchaa, B. Lhamjab, S. Lubsangombo, [words indistinct] D. Tsebegmid, and T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium took turns in the honor guard by the bier with the body of the deceased, paying their last respects.

Dugersuren was buried at the Altan-Olgii Cemetery where a meeting was held, which was addressed by B. Lhamjab, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Party Control Committee of the MPRP Central Committee, and chairman of the government commission for organizing the funeral of the deceased. A speech was then made by (T. Demidma), the (?widow) of the deceased.

The funeral ended with the playing of the national anthem of the MPR.

BATMONH GREETES KAYSONE LAO COUNTERPART ON REELECTION

OW180235 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1439 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Nov (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP), in connection with his reelection to the high position of general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee.

The telegram expresses firm confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the MPRP and LPRP and the MPR and LPDR will continue to strengthen and expand on the basis of the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism for the benefit of the MPR and LPDR and in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, the LPRP Central Committee, and communists and working people of the LPDR great new successes in implementing the tasks set by the Fourth LPRP Congress for the social and economic development of the LPDR in the 1986-90 period and up to the year 2000, and in the struggle to preserve peace and the security of people, the telegram says.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LAO PARTY CONGRESS

OW231333 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1456 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Nov (MONTSAME) -- An MPRP delegation led by B. Dejid, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and MPRP Central Committee secretary, returned home from Vientiane today. The delegation took part in the work of the Fourth LPRP Congress at the invitation of the LPRP Central Committee.

The delegation was met at the capital's Buyant-Uhaa airport by B. Altangerel, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee; [words indistinct]; and other officials.

Khamkeng Saignakeo, LPDR ambassador to the MPR; V.N. Shchetinin, counselor at the USSR Embassy in the MPR; were also present at the airport.

POLITBURO HEARS REPORT ON CEMA LEADERS MEETING

OW190145 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1532 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 November (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee Politburo has heard a report by Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, on the results of a working meeting of leaders of fraternal parties of socialist CEMA member countries, which took place in Moscow 10-11 November this year, and adopted a resolution. It emphasizes the important significance of the businesslike and comradely exchange of views on the fundamental issues of widening, developing, and perfecting cooperation of socialist community countries in all spheres of politics, economics, and ideology.

The MPRP Central Committee highly assessed the common determination of the leaders of fraternal parties of CEMA member countries to exert efforts to intensively use new and progressive kinds of economic, scientific, and technical interaction: Primarily, direct ties, cooperation and specialization of production, deepening of socialist economic integration, implementation of the program of scientific and technical progress, and perfection of CEMA activities in the interest of further deepening economic relations and accelerating social and economic development in the fraternal countries.

The MPRP Central Committee emphasized the important political significance of the complete mutual understanding and unity of views of the leaders of the fraternal parties on topical issues in the contemporary international situation. The working meeting again confirmed the full support of the socialist community countries for the principled position of the Soviet Union in Reykjavik. The MPRP will continue to direct its foreign policy activities of the fraternal parties and countries, in the name of building up the struggle to destroy nuclear arms and limit conventional ones, and to strengthen peace and international security.

The MPRP Central Committee considers the working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the CEMA member countries opens new prospects for strengthening unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and countries, on the basis of socialist internationalism, and for intensifying the dynamism of their interaction and creative exchanges of experience in the interests of accelerating social and economic development in the countries of the socialist community, and the growth of its influence on the course of world events.

The MPRP Central Committee entirely approved the activity of Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, at the Moscow working meeting of the leaders of fraternal parties of socialist CEMA member countries, and instructed the appropriate bodies to undertake measures to implement the agreements reached at this meeting.

HENG SAMRIN REPORTS ON LPRP CONGRESS

BK221339 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Communique of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee]

[Text] At a meeting on 22 November 1986, the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee heard a report by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, on the activities of the high-ranking KPRP delegation he recently led to the fourth congress of the fraternal LPRP.

The Political Bureau highly appreciated and warmly welcomed the brilliant success of the LPRP congress which reflects the all-round development and progress of the Lao revolution during the past more than 10 years and the atmosphere of solidarity, unity, responsibility, the resolute fighting spirit of the heroic Lao people, and the atmosphere of the most precious proletarian internationalist solidarity -- particularly the special relations of militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries -- which have been more firmly stressed than ever before. The Political Bureau considers that every resolution of this congress has great historical significance not only for Laos but also for the destiny of the three Indochinese countries.

The Political Bureau also unanimously agreed on the significance of the talks between the KPRP delegation and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; with the high-ranking delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and with the high-ranking delegation of the CPSU led by Comrade Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Through these talks, the four delegations unanimously agreed on the assessment of the situation in the region and the world and on the objectives to be achieved in the future in strengthening and expanding the relations of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between the parties, states, and people of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos and the Soviet Union to make an important contribution to the cause of peace and social progress in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the world.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 22 November 1986

PROTOCOL ON TRADE WITH CSSR SIGNED 24 NOV

BK251327 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1056 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 25 -- A protocol on goods exchanges between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for 1987 was signed in Phnom Penh Monday.

Signatories were Top Sam, Kampuchean deputy minister of home and foreign trade, and Jan Strakar, Czechoslovak deputy minister of foreign trade.

Under the protocol, Kampuchea will export to Czechoslovakia rubber, timber and soybean in exchange for cloth, chemical products for industries, raw materials for medicinal production, tractors, medical equipment and other items, roughly worth three million roubles.

Two agreements, one on goods exchange between Kampuchea and Czechoslovakia for 1986-90 and the other on Czechoslovakia's assistance to Kampuchea, were signed here March 19, 1986.

Under the 1986-90 agreement, Czechoslovakia will grant credits totalling six million roubles to Kampuchea. It will supply Kampuchea with equipment for a plywood factory, expand a textile mill and a tyre factory, and provide two diesel locomotives and spare parts for Kampuchea.

In return, Kampuchea will supply Czechoslovakia with a range of local products.

SPK REJECTS REPORT OF SRV USE OF CHEMICALS

BK220513 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0357 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Nov (SPK) -- Beijing radio and some Western news agencies have just spread a mendacious report by the Khmer Rouge alleging that Vietnamese forces used chemical weapons in Battambang Province, causing several casualties among the local population.

That is an old trick aimed, on the one hand, to slander and discredit Vietnam and, on the other, to divert public opinion from acts of sabotage and aggression that have not ceased to grow in number during the past few days against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the PRK, including the recent occupation by Thai forces of Hill 537, located inside Cambodian territory.

The Cambodian news agency is authorized to categorically reject this report, for it is nothing more than a mere invention serving the dark designs of the forces hostile to Cambodia's rebirth labor.

VODK: DK ENVOY TO DPRK PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

BK230425 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] On 8 November, Son Chhum, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Democratic Kampuchea to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, presented his credentials to His Excellency Pak Song-chol, vice president of the DPRK.

His Excellency Pak Song-chol had a cordial conversation with our ambassador after receiving the credentials.

THAI DAILY CITES 'CONFIRMATION' POL POT ILL

BK210435 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Nov 86 p 6

["Kampuchean Diary" column by Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] Since publication of the report concerning Pol Pot's health (BANGKOK POST, November 19) we have received new and strong confirmation that the Khmer Rouge leader has been in the People's Republic of China for some time now.

It has also been confirmed that given his bad health, it is most unlikely he will ever return to the Kampuchean battlefield.

Publicly, officials of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea still deny that the (former?) secretary of the Communist Party has left his headquarters near the Cardamoms for China, and claim he is in good health. Some units of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] (the Khmer Rouge) have been recently told that Pol Pot was not only in good health and leading the struggle against Vietnam, but was riding a "white horse."

It has always been the position of China that Pol Pot -- no matter how bad his image is in most nations and among peoples of the world -- should not be removed by force. Such an action could damage the morale of Khmer troops currently fighting in Kampuchea -- this has been the usual answer to any inquiry about the immediate future of Pol Pot.

Those who had the opportunity to approach Pol Pot since 1975 (or the teacher Saloth Sar before 1963) have almost always described him as a man of indisputable charisma and charm. It is probable that in many units of the NADK, the "Brother Number One" as he is normally referred to, was and still is a real hero. Even though at least some of the soldiers must have been wondering about the accuracy of some of Pol Pot's past assertions of victories.

So, with the possible exception of some of the troops under his control and a few of his direct associates, it is doubtful that news of Pol Pot's de facto disappearance from the Kampuchean scene will have anything but a positive effect on the morale of the vast majority of the Kampucheans.

Thanks partly to Hanoi and Phnom Penh's propaganda efforts, the name Pol Pot is now synonymous with absolute evil. During the past eight years the Kampuchean people have been told again and again by Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea that Pol Pot (very few other names, with the exception of Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, are ever mentioned), is the man responsible for the tragic destiny of the country. Pol Pot and the "Pol Potists" take the blame for any massacre and abuse during the years 1975-1978. No mention is ever made of the Communist Party as such, nor the fact that such widescale policy could not have been implemented by one man alone.

Pol Pot and his friends may have "hijacked" the party with his election to the post of secretary general in 1962, as some Indochinese communists claim today. But he was not alone, and until 1977 he received at least some kind of assistance and recognition from other countries even at a time when his ultra chauvinism -- not to mention his human rights record -- was already well known by his neighbours.

The "natural" elimination of Pol Pot-Saloth Sar (his real name) could force Vietnam and its ally in Phnom Penh to partly change or alter their political offensive. Pol Pot will never return to power in Phnom Penh. This is now a strict medical fact, no matter the evolution of the situation on the ground.

One serious question is, of course: How much will Pol Pot's elimination affect the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [DK]? Other important questions are: Is it true that factions exist inside the party? Are there such a people as "moderate" Khmer Rouge? And who is going to replace Brother Number One?

To none of the above questions are we able to give a straight, definite answer. For the moment the party prefers to deny the obvious, and claims that everything is fine. Like most communist parties, the DK has a deep sense of secrecy. Factional struggles, if they exist, are certainly not given any publicity.

Two leaders have been recently given some kind of public prominence. Khieu Samphan and Son Sen. The first, Khieu Samphan, is a civilian figure, a distinguished intellectual and long-time communist who is the Vice President of Democratic Kampuchea (the country) in charge of Foreign Affairs. He is probably one of the most widely-travelled of the Khmer Rouge leaders, and because of his functions, is the man most foreign countries have met and welcomed.

The second, Son Sen, was in France from 1950 till 1985 [as published]. His scholarship was cancelled because of his political activism. He holds positions both in Sihanouk's party (the Sangkum Reastr Niyum) and -- secretly at first -- in the Communist Party of Kampuchea. Like Pol Pot, Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary, he went underground in 1963. Prince Sihanouk told us recently he considers Son Sen one of the best Kampuchean military experts. In 1972 he was appointed chief of the general staff of the High Command of the Cambodian People's Liberation Army. From April 1976 till 1982 he was Minister of Defence for Democratic Kampuchea.

In July 1982 he became a DK member of the coordination committee for National Defense of the Coalition Government.

Already secretary general of the "Supreme Committee" of the NADK, he was appointed chairman and commander-in-chief of the NADK after Pol Pot's retirement in August 1985.

As such, he now has frequent meetings with his nationalist counterparts. The most recent of such encounters took place on November 18, when Son Sen met Prince Norodom Rannarit and General Sak Sutsakhan.

Son Sen was a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Kampuchea. The party was officially dissolved in December 1981. It is hard, if not impossible, to imagine such an important, crucial political structure just vanishing by the virtue of a radio announcement. Khieu Samphan, according to at least one reliable source, along with military commander (and present under secretary-general of the NADK) Ke Pok, was an alternate member of the same Politburo.

Obviously Son Sen and Khieu Samphan are no figureheads. They are said to enjoy the support of Beijing. Son Sen, an important factor, controls a few divisions.

But so does Ta Mok (the vice chairman and chief of the General Staff of the NADK); so does Ieng Sary (to the best of our knowledge nothing has been heard of him since August 1985); so did Pol Pot. And so does Nuon Chea.

Nuon Chea, also known as Long Reth, is probably one of the most discreet of an already very discreet group of Khmer communists. In his book "How Pol Pot Came to Power" (an invaluable source of information on Khmer communism), Ben Kiernan writes that Nuon Chea studied in Bangkok at Thammasat University in the early 40's working part time at the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs! He soon joined the CPT [Communist Party of Thailand] and a few years later, when he went back to Battambang, was transferred to the then Communist Party of Indochina. In 1960 he was elected deputy secretary-general of the new Communist Party of Kampuchea, a position he probably still holds today.

In April 1976, a year after the Khmer Rouge victory, Nuon Chea was appointed chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Representative Assembly. He was confirmed in this position in December 1979 and as such, travelled in 1981 to China to attend an Asian parliamentary conference on population!

Said to be in his mid-sixties, Nuon Chea has the reputation of a political hardliner. It seems he has always been close to Pol Pot. He too may consider it is time he stop being Number Two.

SRV TROOPS SAID REMOVING BORDER MINES, FENCES

BK260724 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Nov 86 p 32

[Text] Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have begun to dismantle barbed wire fences and recover land mines and traps along the Thai-Kampuchean border, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said this morning.

He said however this indicated that Hanoi might plan to do something that Thai troops must be prepared to cope with.

He said that although the general border situation was peaceful, Thai troops must be ready.

He said because of internal conflict and economic problems in Vietnam, Hanoi could not launch a major offensive against resistance forces last year.

However Hanoi might launch a big offensive this year.

CHAWALIT VOICES OPPOSITION TO SECRET FUND CUT

BK230138 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday expressed his disapproval over the decision of the House Budget Scrutiny Committee to trim down the army "secret fund" by four million baht.

The budget cut, be it small or big, would "certainly affect the Royal Thai Army," Gen Chawalit told reporters during a charity bowling competition at the Star Bowl yesterday.

Gen Chawalit said the army would seek a meeting with the House committee to stress the necessity of the secret fund.

"The army will send its representatives to clear all doubts surrounding the secret fund with the House committee members to secure their sympathy for the army," he stressed. Gen Chawalit was apparently dropping a hint that the army would ask the House members to reverse the decision on its 4-million-baht cut of the secret fund. A number of ranking officers have reportedly been lobbying MPs to raise opposition to the budget reduction.

The 52-member House Budget Scrutiny Committee, which has been deliberating the 227,500-million-baht Budget Bill for fiscal year 1987 in its second reading, last week slashed the army's 289,868,000-baht proposed secret fund by four million baht. The curtailment of the secret fund was unprecedented since the fund in the past had gone untouched by the Budget Scrutiny Committee.

Gen Chawalit said the secret fund is "indispensable" to the army. "For example, the army sometimes has to draw allowances and salaries for soldiers in rural areas or in battlefields from the secret fund, because it takes more time to draw money from the normal budget. We, however, could not divulge details of the secret fund spending since it involves national security," he said.

Asked if the army would be able to regain the amount cut by the committee, he said: "It's inappropriate to say so."

Informed parliamentary sources said the House committee may tomorrow raise the issue for reconsideration at the request of a number of members who were opposed to the military budget reductions.

Meanwhile, MP Samphan Paenphat (Democrat-Nakhon Si Thammarat), a House committee member, defended the committee's decision, saying "the budget cut was made in accordance with the budget scrutiny procedures as the military could not clarify to the committee the proposed use of the secret funds."

The MP said the military should not feel upset because the 4-million-baht cut -- about 1.5 percent of the entire projected army budget [as published] -- was minimal compared to the cuts of other ministries and agencies. The army, he said, could still propose additional budget to the committee during its last day of scrutiny on November 26. "If the army wins approval from the majority of members, then the committee will allocate more budget to it," he said.

He speculated that it was unlikely for the committee to earmark more funds to the army to offset the cut in the in the secret fund because most of the members agreed to the cut.

The Budget Bill will be slated for deliberation in its third and final reading during an extraordinary parliamentary session early next month. [passage omitted]

Takes Conciliatory Position

BK240740 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 24 Nov 86 p 16

[Text] Commenting on the cut in the Army's secret fund by the House Budget Scrutiny Committee, Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut said he had not made any statement to the effect that the cut was acceptable or not. He merely pointed out that the Army must speak out so as to make sure that both parties understand each other. After the Army has explained things to the committee, it is uncertain that MP's will agree with the Army's position.

Saying that the Army will bring up the issue for discussion during the next session and will not argue if the committee stands firm on its decision, the Army commander added: "Believe me, the committee will not change its decision despite our clarification. The Army of this era respects the parliament and the opinion of those who are responsible for this issue since they are doing their duty with a sense of responsibility. They all have a sense of love [for their work]. But we must talk with them to present our views. This is the point of the whole matter."

Asked if the deleted portion of the secret fund was indispensable, the Army commander said he has always stressed, more than other people, that portions of budgets which are unnecessary should be cut. No agency except the Army has ever tried to reduce its own budget; it is painful and risky to do so, but the Army has done a lot of it already, Chawalit said.

ARMY ASKS HOUSE PANEL TO BOOST SECRET FUND

BK250135 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Army asked the House Budget Scrutiny Committee last night to boost its secret fund by 53.3 million baht in a last-minute move to avert an unprecedented cut.

The move came amid growing support in the House for Army opposition to the committee's four-million-baht cut from the 289.7-million-baht fund.

Parliamentary sources said it was likely the four million baht would be restored when the Army made its formal request for an increase. The request was being made in the period government bodies have been given to defend their planned allocations.

Committee member and Chat Thai MP Prathuang Wichanpricha said that in previous years, the committee put all the trimmed budgets into the Government's central fund. This year, however, the 1,300-million-baht cuts would be split among government agencies and the Budget Bureau. The Finance Ministry had been instructed to work out the distribution based on ministries' requests.

It was thought the Army would be able to convince the two government agencies to restore the sum and add some more in line with the formal request.

The Supreme Command Headquarters yesterday also requested that its national defence budget be increased by another 334.9 million baht.

The House Military Affairs Committee yesterday expressed opposition to the secret fund cut and called for a review of the scrutiny team's decision.

Military affairs committee deputy chairman Lt-Gen Anek Bunyathi said most members felt the secret fund was a necessity and should not be cut, and that the military was not being spendthrift with its budget.

Lt-Gen Anek, former commander of the Lop Buri-based Special Warfare Centre and now a Chat Thai MP, said the Army's budget had been cut by the Defence Ministry before it was submitted to the scrutiny committee.

Cutting the secret fund budget further would mean the Army's plans may not be realised in full, said the Lop Buri MP.

"From what we have seen on study trips of the Armed Forces, they are spending their budget very carefully and we think their budget should not be cut further," he said.

He said he would propose Chat Thai oppose the four-million-baht cut. The military affairs committee also met the Defence Minister, the permanent secretary and representatives of the Armed Forces.

The MP said the committee was sympathetic to the military and that its members told the Defence Minister the country was getting little military aid from the United States while Vietnam was getting considerable assistance from the Soviet Union.

The members of the scrutiny committee were doing their job as MPs, said Lt-Gen Anek, but that was just the first stage of a process and once the bill returned for a second reading, coalition MPs would move for a reinstatement.

Meanwhile, the prime mover behind the secret fund cut and budget committee member Yenchit Raphiphat, said last night the committee would not review its decision.

The Prachakon Thai MP said she had written a letter to explain the decision to the Prime Minister following reports he felt the cut did little for the military's image.

Mrs Yenchit said she told Gen Prem Tinsulanon the cut should instead create a better image, bearing in mind the Army's privilege in never having sustained a secret fund reduction.

"The fact that certain Army officers have refused to accept the committee's decision to because these officers overestimate their importance. The soldiers's dignity does not lie in their right to freely disburse secrets funds or the belief that the fund is untouchable." she said.

"The soldiers' dignity lies in their honesty and their performance and responsibility," Mrs Yenchit said she told Gen Prem.

The people now looked at the Army with more respect and admired the institution for being more democratic. The Army should allow the secret fund controversy to end for its own good, she said.

The Bangkok MP said she had pushed for the cuts with a sincere motive and she did not believe it would hurt the Army's performance, although it would necessitate economies.

"Prachakon Thai has always protected the Army as an institution, but we will not fawn on the Army to please it," she added.

FURTHER FROM CHAWALIT ON ARMY BUDGET CUTS

BK250159 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] The Army is so underequipped it is "questionable how long it can sustain conventional warfare in the face of open aggression," Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut has been quoted as saying.

Gen Chawalit told elements of the Ninth Division in Kanchanaburi last Wednesday that the Army was facing a shortage of 4,000-5,000 heavy-duty trucks to move troops and equipment.

Apparently upset with the House Budget Scrutiny Committee's decision to lop four million baht off the Army's secret funds, Gen Chawalit said he was the first Army Chief to have been dealt such a blow.

"My heart hurts," he told his men, saying he was caught in various critical situations.

"How can I get a budget allocation to modernise the Army?" he said. "How can I keep the Army in a better condition?"

Gen Chawalit said the Army would have to change -- for the better under the circumstances of a tightened budget.

In view of the budget reduction -- from 19,300 million baht last year to 18,000 million baht for fiscal 1987, Gen Chawalit said the best option is to cut expenses on personnel, including salaries and allowances, which account for 50 per cent of the Army's allocation.

These expenses, he said, are the highest of all armies in the world, whose biggest allocation for personnel upkeep constitutes at most 30 percent of their entire defence budget.

Allocations for medicines account for only between 0.4-0.6 percent while spare parts stands at 2-3 percent, according to Gen Chawalit.

The Army chief said a 15-per-cent cut in the Army reserve would save 360 million baht a year, which is enough to buy about 200 heavy-duty trucks.

Further cuts in regular troop numbers would free more funds, he said, but such cuts would not be done in such a way as to sap morale.

Gen Chawalit said that in spite of the proposed cuts in manpower, the Army has to be maintained or improved by promoting unity and through vigorous training.

ARMY SAYS SECRET FUND HIKE FOR BORDER DEFENSE

BK260239 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Nov 86 p 3

[Excerpts] The Army has cited covert operations on the Thai border to deter aggression as its reason for seeking an additional 53 million baht for its secret fund.

The reason, stated in a report by the Budget Bureau Office on the additional budget requests of all agencies, was submitted to the House Budget Scrutiny Committee on Monday. The report stated that the Supreme Command requested an additional 334,992,400 baht to improve the military's electronic warfare capability.

The Bureau supported the Supreme Command request, saying that it is for a continuing project and that most of the money will be used for basic communications equipment for electronic warfare. However, the Bureau did not comment on the Army's request for 52,320,000 baht more for its secret fund.

In its justification statement, the Army said "the external situation has become more violent, necessitating the Army to increase its covert operations to deter aggression along the border."

It said that these operations include reinforcement of troops along the border and increased patrols. It said that the additional money would be used for personnel, operations and supplies. [passage omitted]

Committee spokesman Piyanat Watcharaphon commented that the additional Army and Defence fund request was made too quickly. He said that the requests should be based on the needs of each agency and that the chiefs of the Armed Forces should explain the need for them in person rather than sending other officials.

"The request also goes against what the Army has been telling the people -- that there is no longer anything to worry about," Mr Piyanat said.

He said that security problems should be tackled with foreign policy rather than military means, which would save a lot of money. He said that Thailand needs economic stimulation most and if security work is stressed it will not be good for the economic atmosphere.

He said that the move to review the four million-baht cut "looks insincere" because other ministries with larger cuts never complain. "We didn't cut it because Gen Chawalit is the Commander-in-Chief. We would have done it no matter who was in the position. I think that Gen Chawalit got the wrong information from someone," Mr Piyanat said.

HOUSE COMMITTEE TO DECIDE ON ARMY SECRET FUND

BK260245 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The House Budget Scrutiny Committee decided after midnight to leave it to the Budget Bureau to consider requests from the army and other governmental agencies for additional budgets.

The unprecedented move was seen as a victory for the army which has asked for an increase in its secret fund by up to 53.32 million baht, shortly after the committee cut the fund back by only four million baht. According to the past practices, the committee would forward the requests to the Central Fund.

The Democrat members on the committee unsuccessfully fought for the inclusion of about 637 million baht sought by all the government agencies from the Central Fund back to the fund. According to the proposal, the Cabinet will decide on the requests.

The committee also instructed the Budget Bureau to allocate a development budget for MPs, and a budget of about 880 million baht for MPs' secretaries and aides in addition to the requests.

As a result of the decision, only about 500 million baht would be left from 1,387,482,185 baht which the body cut from all the government agencies. Committee spokesman Piyanat Watcharaporn said that the committee will meet tomorrow to approve the Budget Bureau's decision.

Opponents to the request said that the increase in the secret fund was tantamount to an insult to MPs because "the army want to get more than it has lost from the expense-cutting deliberation." [passage omitted]

CPV PLENUM MEETS: CONGRESS SET FOR 15 DEC

OW251717 Hanoi VNA in English 1711 GMT 25 Nov

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 25 -- The eleventh plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam was held here from Nov. 17-25 in preparation for the upcoming Sixth C.P.V. National Congress.

In his opening speech, General Secretary Truong Chinh summed up the preparatory work for the upcoming Sixth C.P.V. Congress and pointed out that results of the plenum would be a decisive factor for the success of the congress.

He spoke of the fine results of the recent meeting in Moscow of general and first secretaries of the fraternal parties countries and his meeting with C.P.S.U. General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. The plenum warmly acclaimed the outcome of these two events.

The plenum studied and highly valued ideas and suggestions of the party congresses at different levels and of all party cadres and members, army men and the entire people including overseas Vietnamese to the revision and perfection of draft documents to be submitted to the coming C.P.V. national congress.

It unanimously adopted documents to be delivered at the sixth party congress including the political report of the party Central Committee, the report on the supplementation and amendment of a number of provisions in the party statute, and the report on the fundamental tasks and objectives of the five-year (1986-90) plan. It also discussed issues relating to the composition of the party's leading bodies.

The eleventh plenum decided to convene the sixth C.P.V. National Congress on December 15, 1986.

Editorial Hails Plenum's Success

BK260332 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Nov 86

[NHAN DAN 26 November Editorial: "Steadily Advance Toward the Sixth Party Congress"]

[Text] The 11th plenum of the 5th CPV Central Committee has concluded successfully and with good results. It discussed with animation and approved unanimously the party Central Committee's political report to be presented at the sixth party congress.

The ideas, viewpoints, and policies in the political report reflect our party's determination to renovate all domains, first of all, in leadership over socioeconomic, party building, and cadre tasks, in line with the requirements of the real situation and the aspirations of cadres, party members, people, and troops.

The plenum has pointed out the specific guidelines and scope of the socioeconomic tasks and objectives for the 5-year 1986-90 period. It unanimously approved the addenda and amendments to the party regulations for the sixth party congress to consider and decide upon.

It discussed the party's personnel problems and hoped that the sixth party congress would elect a new party Central Committee that symbolizes the revolutionary spirit and determination of our party to renovate and that has the quality and ability to assume the great tasks in the immediate future and the next 5 years to ensure the continuity and succession of party leadership. It has decided to convene the sixth party congress on 15 December 1986. As General Secretary Truong Chinh said in his opening speech at the 11th plenum of the party Central Committee, the results of the plenum will be a decisive factor for the success of the congress.

With enthusiasm and confidence, with revolutionary will and determination to overcome difficulties and continually advance, with the earnest support of the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other fraternal socialist countries to our party's domestic and foreign policies, and with the encouragement of friends of all five continents, all our party members and people steadily advance toward the sixth party congress.

Our people, the VFF, and other mass organizations of all social strata have, together with the entire party and its Central Committee, compiled the political report to be presented at the sixth party congress and have correctly materialized the spirit of the fourth and fifth party congresses to meet the requirements of the revolutionary situation and real life in line with the general trends of the era. This is a step forward marking the maturity of our party and the very high socialist awareness of our people. It manifests the political unity in mind and action between the party and the people.

Our cadres, party members, people, and combatants have displayed real revolutionary acts to overcome many acute difficulties in production, construction, combat, and livelihood, creating a broad and animated emulation movement to greet the sixth party congress and reflecting revolutionary heroism and confidence in and attachment to the glorious party founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh.

The historic sixth party congress will begin shortly. Let all our party members, people, and troops develop past achievements, overcome shortcomings and deficiencies, expand even more vigorously the mass revolutionary movement, and score practical achievements to greet the party congress. First of all, we should concentrate on resolving the urgent socioeconomic problems; accelerate production, especially the production of grain, food products, and consumer and export goods; satisfactorily fulfill the tasks of procuring grain and delivering agricultural, industrial, and handicraft and artisan industry products to the state; strive to manage properly step by step the market and prices; stabilize the livelihood of civil servants, workers, and armed forces members; oppose speculation, smuggling, and corruption; consolidate national defense; maintain political security, social order and public security; and resolutely oppose the enemy's psychological warfare, land-grabbing border war and multifaceted war of sabotage.

All our party members should further greet the party congress with practical action to build and strengthen the party and enhance the quality and militancy of the party, the primary cause of concern to all of us. Looking to the party congress with a sense of responsibility, let all of us make the most positive contributions to creating a real movement for revolutionary acts, enthusiasm, and singlemindedness among all party members and people to ensure a fine success for the sixth party congress.

HAI HUNG COURT TRIES, SENTENCES CORRUPT OFFICIAL

OW250331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] The people's court of Hai Hung Province sat on 21 November to try in the first instance Bui An Tinh, former director and party committee secretary of the Hai Hung bee enterprise, who was found guilty of violating a citizen's right to make denunciations and complaints, manufacturing counterfeit goods, and misappropriating socialist property.

In June 1986, taking advantage of his position as director and party committee secretary of the Hai Hung bee enterprise, Bui An Tinh made a fake report on a meeting of the enterprise's disciplinary council; issued a fake assignment order; and falsely accused Mrs Tran Thi Ngoc, an accountant at the enterprise, of opposing this order in order to fire her as a disciplinary action. He ordered the enterprise's guards to prevent Mrs Ngoc and her relatives from frequenting the office. He also directed the enterprise's administrative staff to transfer her and her four children to another locality.

As a production director Tinh had 180,000 jars of honey manufactured with an amount of honey reduced to 73.4 percent of the required norm and 211,000 liters of honey cider made of syrup mixed with alcohol. He once ordered production of fruit wine made of sugar and alcohol mixed with 2,000 liters of water. Much of the marketed counterfeit goods caused serious damage to consumers. Bui An Tinh arbitrarily sold the enterprise's products for his personal benefit and failed to surrender more than 70,000 new dong to the state fund.

The Hai Hung provincial people's court sentenced Bui An Tinh to 7 years of imprisonment and imposed a 150,000 dong fine on him. Moreover, he was ordered to return more than 70,000 dong, which he had misappropriated, to the state.

NGUYEN VAN LINH ADDRESSES HANOI VFF MEETING

BK200700 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Nov 86

["Excerpt" from speech entitled "The National United Front Is a Very Important Factor for the Success of Our Country's Revolution and a Sharp Political Weapon for Our People To Bring Into Play Their Great Aggregate Strength in the Undertaking To Build and Defend the Fatherland" by Nguyen Van Linh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and standing member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, delivered at 18 November Hanoi meeting organized by VFF Central Committee to mark the 56th anniversary of the Vietnam National United Front -- read by announcer]

[Text] After recalling the process of struggle and unceasing growth of the front organization through various historic stages of the Vietnamese revolution over the past 56 years, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh said: This historic process testifies that the National United Front is a very important factor in the success of our country's revolution and a sharp political weapon for our people to bring into play their great aggregate strength in the fight for national independence and freedom, as well as in the undertaking to build and defend the fatherland. At today's commemorative meeting, we call to mind with profound emotion boundlessly respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, President Ton Duc Thang, respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, and other leading comrades who painstakingly fostered and built the National United Front through the various stages of the country's history.

We also remember with emotion the meritorious services rendered by party cadres and members and compatriots of all nationalities and all walks of life who devotedly and selflessly carried out front and civil proselytizing activities behind enemy lines and in the liberated areas in all parts of the fatherland as well as in foreign countries.

On this occasion, we once again extend our profound gratitude and cordial greetings to families of fallen heroes and families with meritorious services to the revolution who wholeheartedly fostered, protected, and trained cadres engaged in front and civil proselytizing work and stood ready to sacrifice even the lives of their members and their property.

Over the past 11 years since the liberation of the south and national reunification, and especially since the issuance by the party Central Committee Secretariat of its 18 April 1983 Directive No 17-CTTU on strengthening party leadership over VFF work in the new stage, many party committee echelons, front committees, and cadres belonging to various mass organizations at all levels from the central to grass-roots level have made efforts to creatively promote front and civil proselytizing work in the economic, social, daily life, cultural, security, and national defense fields; and they have recorded realistic results. On behalf of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, I would like to heartily praise these valuable achievements. These achievements are valuable because they serve the inalienable interests of the masses, especially in the newly liberated areas of the south; and because they are inseparable from the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland in a situation difficult and complicated beyond our comprehension. Also worthy of note is that while the mechanism is yet to be renovated, front work has, at the central level and in many provinces and municipalities, been reoriented toward the grassroots -- city wards and villages -- with the development of residential areas, city blocks, and street neighborhood cells. However, it is very regrettable that this reorientation has yet to gain strength, and the experience gained by progressive models in this direction has not been promptly reviewed, assessed, and multiplied by party committee echelons and front committees.

Based on the resolution of the fifth national party congress and the actual situation, the party Central Committee Secretariat in April 1983 issued Directive No 17 to raise very fundamental and principled issues on the party's role of leadership over the front and on the position, functions, tasks, and operational forms and methods of the front in the current stage of the revolution. The Secretariat's Directive No 17 clearly defined that the greatest task of the Vietnam National United Front consists in satisfactorily promoting the worker-peasant alliance, closely uniting the intelligentsia with other strata of the laboring people, and developing solidarity among the various nationalities, religions, noted personages, the Hoa people who have long lived in Vietnam and felt attached to the Vietnamese people, and Vietnamese currently residing in foreign countries who wish to contribute to national construction with the aim of realizing the common goal of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and contributing toward the defense of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

At present, many serious and burning problems have arisen in our people's daily life. The party and state now must confront new challenges every day. This situation surely has a direct impact on front and civil proselytizing work. On this occasion, I would like to express some opinions to contribute to renovating front and civil proselytizing work in order to keep up with and accelerate the general trend of renovation.

We are very glad to note the recent appearance of a new source of vitality within the party and throughout society. This is the spirit of making frank and serious self-criticism and criticism with a sense of responsibility and an attitude of respecting the truth, looking squarely at the truth, and clearly speaking out the truth as has been done by various sectors and echelons, political and social organizations, and many collectives and individuals -- including workers, peasants, soldiers, noted personages, intellectuals, scientists, technicians, cultural and artistic circles, college students, party cadres and members, nonparty members at home, and associations of overseas Vietnamese in foreign countries.

Naturally, it is unavoidable that a number of opportunist elements and ill-intentioned persons should cause division through factionalism. However, under the light of sincerity, they can in no way conceal their dark thoughts and acts; and it is worth rejoicing that the new source of vitality is reflected not only in words and thoughts but also in deeds aimed at achieving renovation in the socioeconomic, cultural, artistic, security, and national defense fields.

We would like to praise and sincerely thank the VFF committees and the front member organizations at the central level as well as at all other levels throughout the country for having contributed numerous valuable suggestions to the party organization congresses held at various levels and the sixth national party congress. It is on the very basis of analyzing and combining these highly intelligent suggestions and rich practical experiences that the Political Bureau has been able to revise the draft political report, supplementing it with many appropriate suggestions, basically correcting some passages, raising many new issues, and clarifying many points in the original draft for submission to the party Central Committee's 11th plenum.

The entire party and people are demanding renovation -- renovation in the ways of thinking and doing things; of thinking, especially economic thinking; of workstyle; and of organization and cadres. Regarding renovation of thinking, our cadres engaged in front and civil proselytizing work can no longer talk about politics and ideology in general terms. They must, instead, keep close contact with economic problems and be sensitive enough to absorb the new economic viewpoints adopted by the Political Bureau and dealt with by Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh in his very important address, which serves as a guideline for the entire party, at the recent congress of delegates of the Hanoi municipal party organization.

The first viewpoint involves the rearrangement of the production structure, large-scale readjustment of the production structure, and large-scale readjustment of the investment portfolio. The second deals with the developments and consolidation of socialist production relations and the correct utilization of the various economic components. To create a socio-psychological medium for realizing the policy of utilizing and transforming the multicomponent economy it is necessary to do away with the bias found in the evaluation and treatment of laborers belonging to different economic components. The state will adopt preferential economic policies concerning investment, taxation, and credit for the socialist economic component; but as far as the law is concerned, the principle of equality must be observed. Persons who produce wealth and perform useful deeds for society and who fully discharge their obligations and scrupulously abide by the law and set policies will be respected and allowed the right to receive an income compatible with the results of their legitimate labor and business activities.

The third viewpoint is related to the renovation of the economic management mechanism. The old mechanism is closely linked with economic thinking based on simplistic concepts of socialism and heavily characterized by subjectivism and idealism.

It has been asserted that the guideline for renovating the economic management system is to eliminate bureaucratic centralism and subsidization and build a new system conforming to the objective law and the developmental level of the economy. Planning is the number one characteristic of the economic management system in the very initial stage of the transition period. Properly using the relations of goods and currency means carrying out socialist accounting and business transactions. This is the second characteristic of the new economic management system that we are building.

Along with formulating various economic policies, the party and state must also formulate social policies, ensuring unity between the economic and social policies, and must overcome the attitude of belittling social policies, of belittling the human factor in socialist construction. In developing the human factor and considering service to the people as the highest goal of all economic, cultural, and social activities, there should be a planning doctrine to build the structure of a new social class and materialize and correctly implement the policy toward nationalities and the policy of respecting the freedom of faith.

Along with basically eliminating the socioeconomic installations of social injustice, we must struggle vigorously and resolutely against negative phenomena so that the principles of social justice and a civilized and healthy lifestyle can be asserted in the everyday life of society.

I preliminarily pointed out the above issues with a desire to make the cadres in charge of the front and civic action tasks realize that the duties and tasks of the front and organizations require a thorough knowledge and ability to apply many new viewpoints in socioeconomic management in order to warrant the correct implementation of the party and state lines and policies in the present stage. This is also a battle between right and wrong, between dynamism and sluggishness, and between effectiveness and subjective intellectualism.

The renovation of thinking does not mean simply building new things and denying all that is currently available. Our first lesson is that the revolution is an enterprise of the masses. Being a cadre means forever being a loyal servant of the people. Uncle Ho said: Not everyone can know by heart the alphabet, the ABC's. We must learn then again and again throughout our life to know them by heart. Although we have known the alphabet by heart, many of us have returned to illiteracy and now we must learn the alphabet in connection with a true sense of respect for the laboring people's collective mastery.

The slogan of using the people as a base and of letting the people know, debate, work, and control must become a daily pattern of society. In his draft dialectics on the role and duty of trade unions as necessitated by the economic policy which were written in January 1922, Lenin pointed out very valuable lessons on the viewpoints and lines of the masses which Uncle Ho and the party used to teach us. Lenin demanded: The people in charge must not necessarily include only party members.

We must live deep among workers, be thoroughly aware of workers' life, and know how to firmly define the state of mind of the masses concerning any issue and at any time, and their demands, aspirations, and thoughts. We must clearly estimate without idealizing the level of their consciousness and the influential force of prejudices or vestiges of the past. We must know how to win the boundless confidence of the masses by adopting an attitude of good friendship toward them and by attentively meeting their demands. Lenin also warned: One of the gravest and most fearful dangers is to sever the relationship with the masses. He stressed: It is still insufficient to explain, reiterate, and assert only this truth. This truth must be organically associated with the whole structure of trade unions and with the daily activities of trade unions.

When Lenin taught us is also a lesson of proletarianization which our party taught our cadres and party members during the 1930's. I know that one of the reasons preventing the front cadres from reaching the grass-roots level is the nonavailability of funds. All party committee echelons and the administration at all levels should attentively create favorable conditions for cadres to reach the grass-roots level. Should our cadres be bureaucratic and estranged from the real situation just because of the shortage of funds? The renovation of thinking here means to reassume the behavior of cadres in charge of tasks related to the masses, and to realize the impossibility of staying far from the grass-roots level, just as fish cannot stay out of water. It means to definitely get rid of the bureaucratic work style that alienates us from the masses and the grass roots.

I understand very well our cadres' difficulties. However, the problem is that we cannot do otherwise. All party committee echelons, the administration, the front committees, and mass organizations should discuss together measures to renovate in a practical way the work style and system in order to ensure that cadres can remain among the masses and be associated with the grass roots. More than anyone else, front and mass agitation cadres must know how to bring into full play the tradition of relying on the people and discussing state and family affairs with them and to translate the slogan "By the people, for the people" into material strength, actions, and mass movements.

Concerning renovation, our party has learned from and applied the theoretical viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism in close connection with the realities of the Vietnamese revolution. At the same time, it has also studied and learned from the experiences of the CPSU and other fraternal parties. Many of the experiences are very valuable and are similar to the current hot issues involving all our party and state affairs including the front and civic action tasks.

In his political report to the CPSU's 27th Congress, Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev stressed: A socialist society can only last and flourish in the healthy and pure atmosphere of democracy. If it is impossible to further develop socialist democracy and its various aspects and manifestations, the development of socialist democracy and its varied aspects and manifestations, the development of society cannot be accelerated.

The purpose of renovating the activities of our party, state, front and mass organizations is to promote the laboring people's collective mastery. It clearly conforms with the aforesaid experience of the CPSU.

Within the limits of this get-together, I would like to inform you, the elders and comrades, of the serious attitude with which the Political Bureau, Secretariat, and Central Committee of the CPV have received the opinions and aspirations of the entire party and people both inside and outside the country. They have seriously learned from the experience of the CPSU and other fraternal parties. This will be proven by actions to be taken right now and will be reflected in the draft political report to be presented before the sixth national party congress. This marks a renovation of the party and state in their way of thinking, in organization, cadres, and workstyle. In short, this is a renovation of all aspects aimed at bringing about favorable socioeconomic changes in the coming years, just as beloved and respected Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong said in his welcoming speech at the LPRP's Fourth Congress.

At the same time, I also make the above suggestions to VFF committees at all levels to study and I particularly ask all party committee echelons, the administration, and mass organizations at all levels to be really concerned with the new thinking and the new work system and style in order to vigorously develop the National United Front cause to be on par with the general revolutionary development of the entire country.

Carrying out renovation, as esteemed and beloved Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh has asserted, is a matter of life and death. This is a requirement as well as the source of confidence and hope for our entire party and people. We know well that no renovation can take place smoothly if it has a revolutionary character and directly affects the social system, customs, and psychology as well as each individual. Yet, this is a golden opportunity and it has become an irreversible trend.

Amid the warm atmosphere of today's meeting, we resolutely demonstrate that our words will match our deeds, with our absolute confidence in the shining truth -- unity, unity, great unity; success, success, great success -- condensed by President Ho, we must join hands in fostering and developing the VFF's role, continue to contribute our opinions to the sixth national party congress, and prepare all forces to readily implement resolutions of the congress in order to achieve the motto: All for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness. I wish good health to you, the elders and comrades, and sincerely thank you.

POL POT SABOTAGE OF NATIONAL REVIVAL DENOUNCED

BK241446 Hanoi International Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] After trying all means to maintain illegally the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations for the Pol Pot clique, the imperialist and international reactionary forces are clamoring for the 8-point proposal. They have even demanded that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and ignored the urgent public demand for the elimination of the Pol Pot genocidal clique.

The fact is that over the past 7 years they have clung to their demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea, while refusing to give up the genocidal Pol Pot clique. They intended to forget root cause of the presence of a limited Vietnamese volunteers forces in Kampuchea. They have even tried to breath life into the Pol Pot clique, supported and directed them to carry out sabotage activities against the revival of the Kampuchean people.

They stressed the 8-point proposal of the Khmer reactionaries which is, in fact, a demand for the elimination of the People's Republic of Kampuchea's administration and a recognition of the self-styled alliance government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Pol Pot genocidal clique in an attempt to bring them back to Kampuchea, which they have failed to realize through military means over the past 8 years. This is one of the causes making the situation in Southeast Asia unstable and lack of peace.

Completely contrary to this lack of good-will attitude, the three Indochinese countries, while demanding the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, have conducted partial withdrawal of its army volunteers from Kampuchea as steps to complete the troop pullout by the year 1990. After their 13th conference held in August this year, the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam held the view that if various parties are agreed on the two fundamental issues, namely, the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and the removal of the Pol Pot clique, it is possible right now to start talk on a plan for the implementation of these two tasks so as to reach a political solution on the Kampuchean question and that of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The conference also affirmed that pending a political solution on Kampuchea and Southeast Asia, the SRV and the PRK, on the strength of the present situation in Kampuchea, complete the total withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers by 1990 as previously stated. This good-will stand and justice have been hailed by sober-minded people and those who have an objective view on the situation in Kampuchea. Only a handful of international and regional reactionary forces have rejected them for their selfish interests.

In the past 7 years, since the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by President Heng Samrin has been a legal government and the sole, authentic representative of the Kampuchea people. The country has been advancing steadily and firmly, and its prestige has been further enhanced in the international arena. This is an undeniable truth. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has affirmed that there is no change in India's consistent stand in firmly supporting the government of the PRK. This stand is shared by all people of conscience in the world. Speaking at the parliament, the Indian Prime Minister also pointed out that there will be no solution to the Kampuchean situation if the notorious Polpotists take part in the process of seeking for that solution. He added that previously some persons opposed this stance of India, but today they have to admit that no Polpotists are allowed to join the Kampuchean government. That is the truth, shutting their eyes to it, how can the imperialist and reactionary forces seek a correct solution to the issue on Kampuchea and Southeast Asia?

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES THAILAND'S 'IRRESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE'

BK250335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Nov 86

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 November commentary: "They Continue To Evade the Truth"]

[Text] Of late, a number of officials in Bangkok have spread preposterous allegations about the Cambodian situation. According to a XINHUA dispatch sent from Bangkok on 19 November, Thai Deputy Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan distorted the cause leading to the unstable situation on the Thai-Cambodian border and in Southeast Asia. Chatchai said that the occupation of Cambodia by Vietnamese forces has further aggravated the regional situation.

Also, he did not forget to boast that Thailand has goodwill, is intensively seeking a political solution to the Cambodian issue, and so on. Similar statements by many statesmen in Bangkok have become all too familiar to public opinion in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. However, faced with the trend of dialogue aimed at seeking a political solution to the Cambodian issue and building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, Chunhawan's statement is ill-informed as it refuses to see the truth of the situation in Cambodia.

The righteous public has known for a long time the cause leading to the current tension in the region. It is none other than the fact that Thailand and imperialist and international reactionary forces are opposing and undermining the Cambodian revolution and the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. Since the toppling of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, Thailand has closely colluded with international reactionary forces in seeking by every means to revive the corpse of Democratic Kampuchea, which is actually the Pol Pot clique in disguise, and use it as an instrument to realize its expansionist and hegemonistic scheme. Had Thailand adopted a more correct attitude in its relations with the PRK, the so-called Cambodian issue would surely have ceased to exist. No just explanations can justify its role in fostering the Cambodian reactionaries and allowing them to use Thai territory as sanctuary to oppose and sabotage the PRK. In the recent past, Thailand has steadily escalated its military actions against Cambodia. Along with intensifying violations against Cambodia's territorial integrity, the Thai authorities have brazenly sent their troops to seize Hill 537 in gross violation of the PRK's sovereignty. Recent reports also reveal that Thailand is preparing to sign an agreement with the United States allowing the latter to set up two arsenals on Thai soil. On the diplomatic front, Thailand has tried by every means of pushing and pulling to raise once again the Cambodian issue at the UN forum. These acts by Thailand have further aggravated an already tense situation. All Thailand's words and deeds show that it really does not have goodwill to solve the Cambodian issue and contribute to stabilizing the regional situation; and this reflects its undeniably irresponsible attitude.

Thailand still continues to evade the truth about the Cambodian situation and seeks to lend a hand to Khmer reactionaries of all stripes to oppose and sabotage the rebirth of the land of Angkor. In spite of this, Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries have unceasingly sought an appropriate solution to the regional situation. We have exercised great self-restraint and have taken the initiative in raising the question of holding constructive dialogue. Our attitude and actions full of goodwill are winning increasing public sympathy and support.

Building a peaceful, stable, and cooperative Southeast Asia is the common aspiration not only of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries but also of the Thai people themselves and the peoples of other countries in the region. Public opinion demands that the Thai side clearly show its goodwill by first stopping all military acts against the PRK and refraining from spreading ill-intentioned inflammatory allegations to poison the atmosphere of dialogue developing in the region.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN COMMENTS ON U.S. ARMS SALES TO IRAN

BK260916 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has described American arms sales to Iran as perplexing and disturbing. Speaking in federal parliament, Mr Hayden was also critical of the diversion of up to U.S. \$30 million in profits from the arms sales to the American-backed Contra rebels opposing the government of Nicaragua.

Mr Hayden said he stood by his earlier statements that American aid to the Contras would do nothing to help in achieving a peaceful settlement of Central America's problems. In all the circumstances, he said, the latest developments were most unfortunate.

Mr Hayden said the sale of American arms to Iran and passing of money to the Contras was perplexing because it had apparently been undertaken without the authority or knowledge of the American administration. He said the sale of arms was disturbing because America had consistently taken a firm attitude towards terrorism and had advised its friends and allies to take an unrelenting position against terrorism with no concessions.

[Begin Hayden recording] It would be most unfortunate, therefore, if these latest reports were to be interpreted by those with a propensity -- or potentially with such a propensity -- towards terrorism, as an indication that terrorism can be rewarded, that hostage-taking can bring its profit. But it certainly, I believe, would not be the intention of the United States administration; but there you have the facts as they are being reported currently, and they are perplexing and disturbing. [end recording]

EIGHT ARRESTED IN TURKISH CONSULATE BOMBING

BK260254 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Police in Sydney and Canberra had detained eight people over the fatal bombing of the Turkish Consulate in Melbourne on Sunday. The people were taken into custody when several houses in northern Sydney suburbs and a Canberra suburb were raided early today. A Radio Australia police reporter, (Pat Connery), has the story:

[Begin recording] The simultaneous raids were planned by senior Victorian officers and carried out by New South Wales, Victorian, and Federal police. Five men and three women -- all of Armenian descent and some of them Australian citizens -- were detained and are still being questioned.

The joint raids were planned after two members of the task force carrying out "Operation (Caroline)" flew to Sydney on Monday. Forensic scientists who are combing the raided houses include one of Victoria's best, Mr (Bob Barns) of the (?State Material Assess) Laboratories in (Melganon).

Information gleaned during 2 days of inquiries in Melbourne led to the raids and police were helped by two people who [words indistinct] one of the men believed to have been involved in the bombing. Also, several potential witnesses were flown to Sydney last night. [end recording]

One man was killed in Sunday's bombing which badly damaged the five story building housing the consulate in the fashionable Melbourne suburb of South Yarra. The dead man has been tentatively identified as an Armenian from Sydney, but police say they are awaiting positive identification. A previously unknown group calling itself the Greek-Armenian-Bulgarian Front claimed responsibility for the attack.

One Charged in Bombing

BK260852 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] In Sydney, a man has been charged in relation to the bombing of the Turkish Consulate in Melbourne on Sunday. A 34-year-old Armenian from the Sydney suburb of Epping is expected to appear in Sydney Central Court tomorrow. Victoria's chief magistrate has issued warrants for the extradition of the man on three charges relating to the bombing, in which one man was killed. The charging of the Sydney man comes after Victorian, New South Wales, and federal police made early morning raids on several houses in Sydney and Canberra. Five men and three women were detained for questioning. All but the charged men have now been released.

Meanwhile, Victoria's assistant commissioner for crime, Mr (Paul Delanious), says police have identified the remains of the man killed in the bomb explosion. Mr (Delanious) said police were confident the dead man and the man charged in Sydney were associates. He said police did not expect to charge anyone else at this stage.

OFFER TO TRAIN INDONESIAN OFFICERS DECLINED

BK250941 Melbourne Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] There has been another sign of coolness in Australia's relationship with Indonesia. Jakarta has told Canberra that next year it will not be sending any officers to take part in training courses at Australian military colleges. From Canberra, Graeme Dobell reports:

[Begin Dobell recording] In line with previous years, Australia offered training courses for four Indonesian officers. The spokeswoman for the defense minister, Mr Beazley, said no reason had been given by Jakarta when declining the places. She stressed that it was not unusual (?as) sometimes military staff were not available to take up courses.

Indonesia had sent officers to all the courses being offered this year and last year. But a spokesman for the Indonesian Embassy said today that Jakarta had adopted a new policy. He said the Indonesian military believed it was more beneficial to train its officers at home. [end recording]

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON HERZOG SINGAPORE VISIT

BK211117 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1055 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 21 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Indonesia Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Friday that ASEAN solidarity is too important to be jeopardised by comments from ASEAN senior officials in connection with the visit of Israeli President Hayim Herzog to Singapore. He told reporters at his weekly news conference that he hopes the visit would not dent ASEAN unity.

Dr. Mokhtar said that it was too early to assess the impact of the visit as the controversy surrounding it has not died down. The Indonesian minister refused to comment when asked whether he agreed with Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed's statement that the Herzog visit was a setback to ASEAN unity.

Meanwhile, an outspoken leader of the Islamic Muhammadiyah Organization, Dr. Lukman Harun said that Singapore has made itself a new centre of Zionism in Southeast Asia by hosting Herzog.

ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL BANNED FOR 2D DAY

BK251524 Hong Kong AFP in English 0931 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 25 (AFP) -- Two consecutive issues of the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL (AWSJ) which carried front page stories on the wealth of President Suharto's sons and associates, were officially banned in Indonesia Tuesday. Monday's issue failed to appear and both it and Tuesday's edition were banned Tuesday, a source at the paper's distributor said.

The newspapers carried the first two parts of a series of articles written by Jakarta-based correspondent, Mr Steven Jones, and Kuala Lumpur-based writer Raphael Pura, detailing the business holdings of the three Suharto sons.

Monday's story said that the Indonesian trade system gave exclusive import monopolies covering "dozens of essential goods and raw materials and generates huge profits for businesses involving members of Mr Suharto's family and close associates, which are major beneficiaries of the system".

The Monday article carried drawings of Mr Suharto's sons, Bambang Trihatmojo, Hutomo Mandala Putera and Sigit Haryoyudanto who it said were involved in many of the most vital and profitable trade and industrial monopolies in Indonesia, and gave a list of their shareholdings.

The president's sons had started to "build their own empires, often on the strength of newly granted monopolies, contracts or other special treatment" the journalists added.

This "web of government-decreed privileges," also involved Indonesian-Chinese tycoon Liem Sioe Liong, presidential associate Mohamad "Bob" Hasan and several other relatives and associates, the article said.

Tuesday's issue described how, in March 1985, three state enterprises chose a private company, Panca Holding Ltd., as their sole importer of basic materials for making plastic products.

Two of the president's sons, Mr Sigit and Mr Bambang, are directors of Panca Holding along with a cousin of Mr Suharto, Sudwikatmono, the AWSJ article by Mr Jones said.

The monopoly has added 15 to 20 percent to the cost of importing basic materials for producing plastic, the article quoted businessmen as charging.

Quoting estimates from businessmen and bankers in Jakarta, the authors said the entire system of privilege had generated hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars in revenue each year for the companies involved.

The wealth of the Indonesian president's family is considered a very sensitive subject in Indonesia and foreign journalists seeking a working permit here are usually warned of the fact.

The publication in April, by Australian newspaper THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, of an article suggesting that the president's business associates and family members had assets worth some two or three billion dollars in various enterprises, led to a sharp deterioration in relations between Jakarta and Canberra.

Indonesia's Information Minister Harmoko branded the HERALD report "alcoholic journalism".

In a series of retaliatory steps, Australian journalists were banned from covering U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Bali at the end of April and Jakarta-based Australian journalists were asked to leave Indonesia after their work permits had expired.

On Sunday Mr Michael Byrnes, correspondent for the AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW and the last Australian journalist based here, had to leave the country.

Public discussion on monopolies has been growing in recent months but is still considered a sensitive topic in Indonesia.

Last month, Indonesia's second largest daily newspaper, SINAR HARAPAN, was shut down after the paper printed an official document leaked from the Trade Ministry asserting that import monopolies may be scrapped.

SINAR HARAPAN editors say they have been told they will never be allowed to reopen.

One issue of the AWSJ was banned in December 1985 for a front page story on the subversion trial of leading Indonesian dissidents.

PRIME MINISTER ASSESSES RELATIONS WITH SINGAPORE

BK210731 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says relations between Malaysia and Singapore have not reached the stage where the water supply between both countries has to be reviewed. The prime minister points out that Malaysia views its relationship with other countries seriously and does not review relations at the snap of the fingers. The government will have to carefully consider the issue and study in depth before taking any action.

Datuk Sri Mahathir told a news conference in Johor Baru that the government has not made any decision on the supply of natural gas to Singapore. It may sell or may not sell the commodity to Singapore. Singapore expressed interest in buying Malaysian natural gas during the prime minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew's, visit to Kuala Lumpur. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir was commenting on bilateral relations between Malaysia and Singapore following the visit of the Zionist president of the republic. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the government was monitoring the situation and will take the right action at the appropriate time. He disclosed that Malaysia has not been informed of the visit, neither was it raised in talks between him and Mr Lee Kuan Yew. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said he has no plan at the moment to meet Mr Lee Kuan Yew to discuss bilateral relations. The prime minister also said the Zionist president's visit will not effect the ASEAN summit due to be held in Manila next year. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir explained that the government was late in reacting to the visit because it wanted to know the people's feelings before taking action.

Deputy Foreign Minister Comments

BK210745 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0724 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 21 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir Friday expressed surprise over Singapore Senior Minister S. Rajaratnam's remarks on the protests against Israeli Hayim Herzog's three-day visit to the republic which ended yesterday. "I am surprised that such a statement should come from him, knowing well how close his connections with Malaysia are", Abdul Kadir told reporters at Parliament House when asked to comment on Rajaratnam's remarks.

Rajaratnam, a senior minister at the Prime Minister's Office, was the first Singapore Cabinet member to comment publicly on the protests by Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei Darussalam.

Rajaratnam had said that Singapore had not done anything wrong in inviting the Zionist president for a visit.

Abdul Kadir also said he did not see the logic of Rajaratnam's comparison that Malaysia did not protest when the later Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat visited Israel or when Morocco and Egypt received Shim'on Peres, the then Israeli prime minister.

Abdul Kadir said the late President al-Sadat, present Egyptian leader Husni Mubarak and King Hassan of Morocco met Israeli leaders because they were trying to recover their lost territory. "They were meeting Israel in an effort to recover their lost territory, but Singapore has no such problem," he said. "Singapore does not even trade that much with Israel. I do not see the logic of this comparison," Abdul Kadir said.

He recalled that on several occasions Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew had described the relationship between Malaysia and the republic as "being like that of Siamese twins". "How can one of the Siamese twins behave without giving due consideration to the sensitivities of the other twin?" He asked. "Between good neighbours no right is absolute if such right of action hurts in any way its neighbours," he added.

The deputy foreign minister said: "I am worried whether Rajaratnam's opinion reflects the official position and future behavioural tendencies of the Singapore Government". If so, Abdul Kadir said, "Then we will see Singapore allowing a lot of things to happen in its territory which adversely affect the security and wellbeing of neighbouring ASEAN countries". "This statement of his (Rajaratnam's) certainly merits very close study and response by the Malaysian Government", Abdul Kadir said, adding that it could have grave implications on Malaysia-Singapore relations. Asked to comment on Rajaratnam's advice to Singapore's second generation leaders that they should treat the protests as an important lesson, Abdul Kadir said: "I am also surprised at that". Abdul Kadir said Rajaratnam should actually be advising the second generation leaders to exercise care, restraint and good judgement in dealing with neighbouring countries and not otherwise. "If at all any lesson is to be drawn from this experience, it should be Rajaratnam advising his second generation leaders to have restraint and care in going about their work".

Rajaratnam had told Singapore's second generation leaders that "If you can have friends to help you, good. If not, just depend on yourself. Don't give up. You do what you think is right. You stand by it, you will win". He had also said Singapore would have to be self-reliant in whatever crisis.

GOVERNMENT SERIOUSLY OBSERVING MANILA SITUATION

BK241515 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The government is seriously observing new developments in the Philippines. Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Datuk Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir said this is because an unstable situation in any ASEAN country could have a direct or indirect impact on other members. Speaking to newsmen at his office today, he expressed the hope that the people of that country could continue to bring progress to their country with a stable and peaceful situation now that the country's situation has begun to stabilize.

Before this, Datuk Abdul Kadir received a courtesy call from the coordinator of the World Freedom for Mandela Campaign and a member of the African National Congress, Mr (Fa'il Ibrahim). Datuk Abdul Kadir said Malaysia supports the urgent call by other world leaders for the Pretoria regime to free the South African black leader Nelson Mandela who has been imprisoned without trial for the last 25 years. According to Mr (Ibrahim), the campaign [to free Mandela] started in 1981, and he had visited 68 countries to explain the South Africa's policy of apartheid. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT, NDF REACH CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT

HK260005 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Government negotiators and National Democratic Front [NDF] leaders have reached a cease-fire agreement to end the country's 17-year-old guerrilla war. Government negotiator Ramon Mitra said that the cease-fire agreement will be signed tomorrow [27 November]. Mitra also described yesterday's talks as make or break. He said the agreement was reached at the end of an 8-hour meeting with the NDF negotiators yesterday. However, Mitra declined to say how long the cease-fire would last.

President Aquino earlier set November 30 as the deadline on the cease-fire agreement. It followed months of negotiations.

NDF Confirms Cease-fire

HK261241 Hong Kong AFP in English 1248 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 26 (AFP) -- Philippine Government and communist rebel negotiators Wednesday agreed on a 60-day ceasefire starting December 10, a rebel spokesman said. "The panels of the National Democratic Front [NDF] and the Aquino Government finalised a draft of an agreement for a preliminary ceasefire to cover 60 days," communist negotiator Satur Ocampo told a news conference in a suburban Manila house.

He said the agreement was to be signed Thursday and would take effect December 10, International Human Rights Day.

News of the agreement came after President Corazon Aquino had warned Sunday that she would scrap the four-month-old talks if no ceasefire was in place by the end of the month. It would be the first ceasefire in the 17-year-old insurgency.

The negotiators met Tuesday and Wednesday to hammer out details of the draft agreement. Government negotiator Ramon Mitra was also due to hold a press conference Wednesday.

More on Cease-fire Agreement

HK260431 Hong Kong AFP in English 0424 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Nov 26 (AFP) -- Government and communist rebel negotiators were to meet Wednesday to finalise a ceasefire agreement which could be signed Thursday after almost four months of on-off negotiations. The talks were to begin at 2:00 p.m. (0600 GMT), sources close to the government negotiators said.

Government negotiator Ramon Mitra confirmed after a 30-minute meeting with President Corazon Aquino Wednesday that he would be meeting again Wednesday with communist negotiators, after eight hours of talks Tuesday which he said achieved "substantial progress" toward a final agreement Wednesday.

"I'm also going to meet with Defense Minister (Rafael) Ilete and Armed Forces chief (Fidel) Ramos. I'll meet with them (the communist negotiators) after that."

"If there should be any signing, it will be tomorrow," Mr Mitra added.

Thursday is the birthday of Mrs. Aquino's murdered husband Benigno and a date earlier proposed by the government to sign the agreement.

Asked when a ceasefire would take effect, Mr. Mitra said "I can't say right now," although he had said earlier that it would be in early December.

In the central Philippines, a communist leader said Wednesday that if a ceasefire were reached before a planned vote on a new constitution in February, the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) would "help ensure a peaceful and orderly plebiscite." It could even post "watchdog teams" to protect the ballot, the chairman of the NDF-Cebu preparatory committee Rafael Flores said in a press conference in a rebel stronghold in Cebu, some 550 kilometers (340 miles) south of Manila.

The communists boycotted a fraud-marred presidential election in February, and were left with no significant role in the subsequent popular revolt that toppled President Ferdinand Marcos and brought Mrs. Aquino to power. It appeared that there had been concessions on both sides in Tuesday's talks with the communist negotiators. Mr. Mitra said that the length of the ceasefire would be more than the 30 days proposed by the government in September, but less than the 100 days suggested by the communist negotiators at the beginning of this month.

The ceasefire would involve "the cessation of hostilities, to stop the killings, and the definition of the rule which will cover the cessation of hostilities."

Mrs. Aquino was to unveil a statue of her husband near the palace Wednesday, and it was possible that she would make a comment on the ceasefire developments, informed sources said. A ceasefire agreement would be a feather in Mrs. Aquino's cap, as it would give the Philippines its first Christmas free from rebel fighting in more than 18 years, and consolidate her position in line with moves this week to counter charges of indecision, analysts say here.

CABINET REVAMP ANNOUNCEMENT DUE 28 NOV

HK261101 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1025 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] We have just received a report from Malacanang press center that an announcement will be issued on Friday [28 November] regarding the cabinet revamp. We learned that the announcement will be made in Metro Manila and will concern the cabinet reshuffling. This news was relayed to us by Ben Ermita of the Malacanang press center. Let us listen to the report:

[Begin recording] According to him, Mrs Aquino asked for the resignations of all cabinet members. As press secretary, Teodoro Benigno submitted an accomplishment report on the basis of which the president will decide whether to retain a minister or not.

As for the government's peace efforts, Benigno said that Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr met with the president to brief her on the progress of the peace talks. According to the press secretary, some details are still being ironed out. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

That was the report from the Malacanang press center. We repeat that come Friday, the president is expected to announce the results of her review of the cabinet revamp. Malacanang did not announce where the declaration will be held.

From the news department, Bong Orlina reporting.

AUGUSTO SANCHEZ CLAIMS RETENTION IN CABINET

HK260031 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Labor and Employment Minister Augusto Sanchez said he has been retained in the cabinet of President Aquino. He made the statement in talks with reporters after a meeting with President Aquino at the Malacanang Palace. He refused to discuss details of his closed-door talks with the president. Also summoned by Mrs Aquino to Malacanang was Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel, Jr.

Meanwhile, Deputy Executive Secretary [Fulgencio] Factoran announced that there will be no cabinet meeting today [26 November]. He said President Aquino is still busy reviewing her plan to revamp her cabinet.

AQUINO APPROVES MILITARY PENSIONS HIKE

HK260047 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] President Aquino has approved at 10 percent increase for the pension of retired military personnel, retroactive to July 1 this year. This was announced by Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos yesterday [25 November]. Ramos said under Executive Order No 31, a total of 21,702 pensioners who retired from the service on or before September 10, 1979, will be benefitted from the pension increase. Under Presidential Decree 1638, there will be an automatic adjustment of pensions to the prevailing pay scale of the military personnel in active service. The government has allocated 12.43 million pesos this year for the 10 percent pension increase.

OFFICIALS SAY AQUINO FABRICATED COUP PLOT

HK260041 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Top-level military officials said the coup plot used as a lever to force Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile from office never happened. They are convinced that if there was any plot, it was hatched by President Corazon Aquino. But cabinet sources said the alleged attempt to seize power was indeed in the cards, and was the latest in a series of seven tries by military officers loyal to Enrile to grab control.

The military sources said the president could have engineered the threat of a putsch by officers linked to Mr Enrile to force out the meddlesome minister, who was undermining her government's stability.

The alleged coup by military reformists was spelled out the other day by presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno. He said they conspired with pro-Marcos loyalists at a meeting on Saturday to reconvene the disbanded National Assembly the next day and either vote Mrs Aquino out of office or keep her in and get rid of her later.

RAMOS PRAISES SOLDIERS' PROFESSIONALISM, UNITY

HK250045 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos lauded the soldiers for demonstrating anew their professionalism and unity at the height of last Sunday's crisis. In a speech after the flag raising ceremony of the Philippine Army Headquarters in Fort Bonifacio yesterday, Ramos conveyed President Aquino's message to the soldiers for preserving unity in the country. Ramos thanked the officers and men for their unstinted and wholehearted support for the policies of the General Headquarters during the events that transpired.

He said that the armed forces have not only been in the forefront of the challenges of the recent past, but also over the years, as shown in their professionalism and dedication to duty. He said that the president asked him to convey her gratitude and appreciation for the professionalism and dedication of the armed forces personnel during the crisis that passed.

ILETO SUPPORTS AQUINO'S APPROACH TO INSURGENCY

HK251345 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 25 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[By staffmember Lito Mangaser]

[Text] Defense Minister Rafael Ileto said yesterday he would support President Aquino's peaceful approach to the insurgency problem.

In his first press conference 24 hours after he replaced Juan Ponce Enrile as civilian chief of the military, Ileto said the Defense Ministry would adopt a "relaxed approach" to the insurgency issue in contrast to the hardline proposal of his predecessor. Enrile had frequently criticized Government's peace formula as "soft and ideal but not pragmatic."

Ileto said he was going to play "my role as a team member in the Government," adding that "we can relax our approach by agreeing with peace talks."

Ileto said that a ceasefire, as part of peace process, is a continuation of insurgency war, and that he would take measures to prepare the military in such kind of non-shooting war.

He said that while the military was capable of engaging the 22,000-strong New People's Army in shooting war, "we cannot beat them overnight."

During a cease-fire, Ileto said that Government troops in the field must be able to demonstrate to the people that the existing system and the reforms that Government is undertaking is better than what the communists are offering.

Thus far, he said, the Government has been taking measures to implement its policy of attraction by allocating P1 billion to the rebel returnee program.

He said that he was expecting that new job opportunities would be opened as part of Government's program.

Ileto said that he believed that many rebels were "sincere" in pursuing the peace talks with the Government and that many of them were merely "leftists, not communist."

These rebels, he said, could still be won over to the Government side, "that is why we are in favor of regional peace talks."

On the U.S. military bases, Ileto said that the country's external security was better off with the presence of these facilities.

But he said that he was leaving to "higher political authorities" the decision of either retaining or expelling the U.S. military bases in the country.

GENERAL DENIES ARMS LANDING IN ILOCOS SUR

HK251235 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Nov 86 p 21

[Excerpts] Camp Dangwa, Benguet -- Brig Gen Jesus de la Cruz, Ilocos regional unified command [RUC] chief, yesterday said there was no arms landing in Sulbec, a coastal village in Narvacan, Ilocos Sur last Nov. 6.

"It's a concoction of people out to discredit me," said De la Cruz in reaction to published reports that a large shipment of firearms had landed in barangay Sulbec.

He said findings by a probe body investigating the report showed that a shipment actually landed in the area consisted of commercial goods such as video machines, television sets and other items but not firearms.

De la Cruz, however, ordered a further probe to find out if firearms were included among the commercial items unloaded in the barangay as alleged by witnesses.

Witnesses said they saw boxes being loaded into four cars.

He stressed that according to information gathered by intelligence agents, the goods may have been brought in by a Chinese syndicate with military connections here.

He added that communication was done by way of ultra high frequency (UHF) radio and that the goods may have come from Hong Kong and bound for Divisoria in Manila for sale during the holiday season.

De la Cruz likewise said the investigating body, led by Lt. Col Enrique Lacanilao of the Judge Advocate General's Office (JAGO), is also looking into the theory that the suspected Chinese syndicate is the same group which brought smuggled goods into Sual, Pangasinan, and Caba, La Union, a few months ago. [passage omitted]

As a result of the smuggling incident, De la Cruz ordered the immediate relief of Lt. Col Genaro Rosales, Ilocos Sur provincial commander, whose explanations the RUC chief found "inconsistent."

Two others, whose names have cropped up and appear to be in cahoots with the smugglers were also relieved.

MINDANAO NPA EXPECTING WEAPONS SHIPMENT

HK251314 Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 12 Nov 86 pp 1, 9

[Excerpt] A former communist rebel commander said high-powered firearms from Vietnam and Australia are expected to arrive in Mindanao for distribution to guerrillas of the New People's Army (NPA).

Willie Lucero alias Ka [Comrade] Silpan, former NPA regional commander for eastern Pangasinan, Aurora and Nueva Ecija, said the rearming of rebels has been planned by the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) should the current peace negotiations between the government and the rebels fail.

Lucero, quoting reliable information from the CPP, said rebels in each province across the country are allocated 1,000 armalite rifles.

He said the firearms would arriving via the southern backdoor in Mindanao.

The firearms, he said, would be used to step up the NPA's armed struggle which is predicted to intensify if the peace talks collapsed. [passage omitted]

CPP DECRIES AFP PRESENCE IN OLALIA MURDER PROBE

HK191529 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[By Roy S. de Guzman and Tony Bergonia]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In a special release of the ANG BAYAN [THE NATION], official CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] organ, the outlawed party decried the presence of ranking officials of the New AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] in the [Neptali] Gonzales-led probe body, saying the "reactionary armed forces" is the same army waging villification campaigns against underground and legal mass organizations in the city and countrysides.

The CPP also deplored a statement made by the members of the committee pointing to the NPA as possible suspects in the Olalia slaying case. "By attributing the killing to the People's Army, the investigators merely contribute their share to the grand design to malign and therefore isolate the revolutionary forces."

The CPP described the Olalia murder as a direct challenge by military forces loyal to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to the Aquino government.

It urged the president to decisively move in prosecuting Enrile, as it said the crime was clearly intended to sow fear in the hearts of the civilian populace, committed by no other than the "treacherous hands of reactionaries."

PAPER SUGGESTS HABIB HAD ROLE IN ENRILE OUSTER

HK261019 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 26 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Highly-placed military sources yesterday said Philip Habib, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East trouble-shooter, secretly flew into the country on an "unofficial mission" last week, days before Saturday's aborted coup.

The sources, which requested anonymity, said the timing of Habib's secret trip raised suspicions in military circles that Habib had something to do with [Juan Ponce] Enrile's ouster from the cabinet.

The same sources accused U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines Stephen Bosworth and the U.S. State Department of "directly manipulating and intervening in political and military events in the Philippines."

Habib, who reportedly carries out secret intelligence missions for Reagan and the U.S. State Department, flew into the country via Clark Air Base, the sources said.

It will be recalled that Habib was also in the country before the February revolution or EDSA [Epifanio de Los Santos Avenue] that toppled the Marcos regime.

They said the U.S. State Department also told President Aquino to rid her government of corrupt and left-leaning cabinet members.

The sources also said Bosworth had a "strong hand" in the replacement of Enrile, but would not elaborate.

Three weeks ago, Bosworth had a serious talk with Enrile at the social hall of the Defense Ministry. After this meeting, Enrile suddenly became tight-lipped and the details of what transpired between the two were not known.

A source, however, said Bosworth reportedly appealed to Enrile "to go slow" on his criticisms against the Aquino government, which Enrile helped install during the February civilian-backed military mutiny.

A month ago, Enrile spoke before a civic group in Valenzuela, Bulacan for the last time and criticized the American Government for interfering with the political and internal affairs of the Philippines.

Meanwhile, senior military commanders of the New Armed Forces said "we lost by default" when Mrs. Aquino accepted the resignation of Enrile.

The officers said they are now eagerly awaiting Mrs. Aquino's promise to fire some cabinet ministers who are allegedly left-leaning and guilty of graft and corruption.

They said with Enrile out, they lost a staunch defender who consistently batted for the soldiers' welfare. [passage omitted]

GNP RISES 2.5 PERCENT IN THIRD QUARTER

HK251435 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Nov 86 p 2

[Excerpts] After 10 consecutive quarters of declines, the country's total output of goods and services -- or gross national product (GNP) -- went up 2.5 percent during the third quarter, according to advance data from the National Economic and Development Authority [NEDA].

For the three quarters ended in September, the GNP was down 0.6 per cent from the corresponding period last year, the data showed.

Economic Planning Minister Solita C. Monsod, director general of the NEDA, yesterday said the projection for the year is a growth of zero to 0.5 percent.

Based on available NEDA figures, BUSINESS DAY computations put the GNP for the third quarter, adjusted for effects of price movements, at P20,223 million as against P19,730 million in the corresponding period last year.

For the first three quarters, the GNP amounted to P64,840 million as compared to P65,232 million a year ago.

The NEDA data support a recent report of Central Bank governor Jose Fernandez Jr. to President Aquino that the third quarter may have been a turning point for the economy. "We have stopped grinding at the bottom and started moving up," he said. [passage omitted]

The country's economic managers are hoping that the decline in the economy will finally level off this year to prepare for a recovery next year.

The Cabinet last week approved a 1987-1992 economic program calling for an average annual growth of 6.5 percent. Chief architect of the program, Monsod said this target growth was realistic because it had been achieved before the 1980s, and necessary because of social and political conditions.

ADB APPROVES \$100 MILLION IN LOANS, INVESTMENT

HK251251 Hong Kong AFP in English 1245 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Nov 25 (AFP) -- The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved loans and its first direct equity investment in the Philippines, totalling more than 100 million U.S. dollars, the bank said Tuesday. The 10.146 million pesos (500,000 U.S. dollars) direct equity investment in the Philippines Development Bank (PDB) was intended to help the PDB's financial standing and encourage participation of foreign and local investors in this area, an ADB statement said.

The ADB also approved an 82 million dollar loan, with technical assistance, for a nationwide road improvement project and an 18.8 million dollar loan for a highland agriculture development project for the Philippines, the ADB said in separate statements. [passage omitted]

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